The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $10 00, postage pre paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid on copy sent to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, as in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1875. NO. 35.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

RETURN OF THE PANDORA—AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Herald Special.)

LONDON, October 17.—The Pandora arrived safe and sound at Portsmouth this afternoon, after an adventurous and eventful voyage in the Arctic seas. The Pandora arrived safely at Disco, and left that port on the 7th of August, reaching Upernavik in time to leave there on the 14th. After sailing from the port of Upernavik, the Pandora crossed the dreaded Melville bay without any mishap, for, contrary to previous expectation, the usual fields of pack ice were not visible, and almost a clear sheet of water was found, consequently passage was made in good time and in smooth water. In due time the expedition reached Carey's Island, where Commander Young anticipated finding dispatches that might have been left there by Captain Nares, to be taken to the British admiralty. In this he was disappointed, as no signs of the Government exploring expedition were visible. There being nothing further to be done at the island, Captain Young decided to steer for Lancaster Sound, and on reaching that point encountered for the first time ice floes. So great was the pressure of the floating ice that it was with great difficulty the Pandora was forced on her way. Despite the ice and the difficulty of the passage, Captain Young succeeded in traversing the entire length of Barrow street, making the passage in good time. The Pandora's progress was then impeded by a dense, blinding fog, which was so thick and impenetrable that not a few feet from each other were invisible.

As soon as the steamer Pandora arrived at anchor off Beechy Island, several of the officers and crew went ashore and made an examination of the buildings. They found the store house built for the benefit of sailors or castaways of ice bound vessels had been broken into. On entering the building visitors found the clothing and provisions left there to be in a state of terrible confusion. Everything of a moveable nature was scattered about in a singular way. At first this seemed to be the act of human hands, but on further investigation the Pandora people were satisfied that the destruction had been accomplished by Polar bears, as tracks of those animals were visible in every direction, both inside and outside the building. One of the discoveries made by the Pandora's officers was that the headboards over the graves of Sir John Franklin's men who were lying buried there were still standing upright, and in good preservation.

On the 26th of August the Pandora steamed away from Beechy Island for Peel Strait, and then entered the most critical period of the entire voyage, for the steamer encountered vast fields of pack ice, which made the passage of the vessel a most difficult and laborious one. Struggling through the pack ice, the Pandora steadily worked her way onward, and despite the difficulty soon passed the farthest point reached by the Fox when McClintock was in search of Sir John Franklin's remains. Soon after reaching that point the Pandora neared an Island known as King William's Land, thus navigating a sea where noship was ever before except, perhaps, that of Sir John Franklin. At this time most intense excitement prevailed among officers and members of the expedition, as it was expected some important results were at hand. Many believed that they would be sure to discover traces of Sir Franklin expedition, and some were sanguine that even Sir John's papers would be found, and eventually making Behring's Strait. In this, however, they were disappointed. Roquette's Island was discerned ahead. It was then considered probable that the vessel would be able to reach Behring's Straits. As the steamer moved forward, all hands were gazing eagerly ahead to the southward, but on reaching Roquette's Island the officers and men saw the edge of solid pack of ice which stretched across the strait from side to side in one unbroken expanse of hummock ice. This perk blocked the entrance to Bellot's Straits. It was this same pack of ice which stopped Captain McClintock on the Fox, so there was no hope of a speedy movement of the icy barrier. The Pandora stayed at this point until the 7th of September, when, finding that no further progress was possible, Captain Young and his officers saw that they must decide either to remain through the winter in the ice, or return. After mature deliberation, it was decided to be useless to remain in winter quarters, and that it would be far better to return next year.

The return journey was full of difficulties, as the ice was rapidly forming, and the passage of the Pandora was a constant series of exciting scenes and narrow escapes from the moving ice. Finally escaping through Peel Strait, the ice still rapidly forming and rendering the steamer at one length reached Carey's Islands in safety. There Captain Young found the long looked-for dispatches from Captain Nares for the British admiralty. From Melville bay homeward the voyage was almost uneventful. The dreaded bay once safely passed unharmed, the Pandora steamed direct for England, and arrived safely in port. Captain Young reports that from the prevalence of north winds there is abundant promise that Captain Nares will prove successful. Should the expectations of the Pandora's commander be verified, Captain Nares will proceed to the highest latitude possible.

IMPOVERISHEMENT OF THE POLISH NOBILITY COMPLETED.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Times* special from Berlin says that Russia has commanded the Polish proprietors in the provinces of Milna, Graduo, Koora, Minsk and Vitepsk to sell their farms to Russian tenants, the Government fixing the price. This completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility.

KHOKAND TO BE ANNEXED TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 17, 6:30 A. M.—The *Times* special from Berlin says Khokand remains occupied by the Russians, and will probably be annexed to Russia.

Spain.

DON CARLOS DISMISSES GENS. DORREGARY, MENDIRI, VELASCO AND MOGROVEJO—A DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE BISHOP OF SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, October 16.—It is officially announced that Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Generals Dorregary, Mendiri, Velasco and Morgrovejo.

The *Imparcial* says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio, has demanded that the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, against whom criminal charges are pending, shall be allowed to come to Madrid on parole.

A NOVEL WAR VESSEL LAUNCHED.

LONDON, October 16.—The Boadicea was successfully launched at the Portsmouth dock-yard to day. She is a vessel of a comparatively novel type, being a sixteen-gun screw corvette, constructed of iron, but cased with wood.

SOLDIERS FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, October 17.—Sixteen hundred soldiers embarked at this port to-day for Cuba.

Germany.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ACCOMPANY THE EMPEROR TO ITALY—RESIGNATION OF THE BAVARIAN MINISTRY—THE POPE INTERCEDES FOR CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

BERLIN, October 16.—Secretary of State Von Bulow will accompany the Emperor William to Italy in place of Prince Bismarck.

MUNICH, October 16.—The Bavarian Ministry have resigned.

ROME, October 16.—It is asserted that in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor William of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment for resisting the Prussian Ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

BISMARCK SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

BERLIN, October 16.—The complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is rheumatism.

Turkey.

THE TURKS INVESTING THE LAST REFUGE OF THE INSURGENTS—THE TURKISH DEBT.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Standard* this morning publishes a special telegram announcing that the Turks now hold the district of Zubei, the last refuge of the insurgents.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that negotiations with the great powers are in progress for the purpose of demanding from Turkey a guarantee for the payment in full of the interest debt after five years.

THE TURKS CROSS THE AUSTRIAN BORDER.

LONDON, October 18, 6 A. M.—The *Times* this morning has a telegram from Ragusa, announcing that the Turks have crossed the Austrian border and now menace the village of Erzeg. Troops have been sent thither.

Italy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES EMBARKS FROM BRINDISI.

BRINDISI, October 16.—The Prince of Wales embarked at this port to-day on his visit to India.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL—THE KING AT MILAN.

ROME, October 17.—The newly appointed Cardinal Mobili Vitelleschi is dead.

King Victor Emanuel has arrived at Milan.

Brazil.

THE EMPEROR MADE A GRANDFATHER.

RIO JANEIRO, October 16.—The Countess of Eu, the eldest daughter of the Emperor, has been delivered of a son.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamships City of Richmond, Baltic and Gellert, from New York, have arrived out.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE PRODUCTION DURING 1874.

Report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The statistical report of Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, containing detailed statistics to January 1, 1875, presented to the members on the 1st inst., has just been issued. It contains much valuable information in regard to the important industries of which it treats, and we make some interesting extracts:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1874.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding this decrease, the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally estimated—much larger even than partial returns to the Association at the close of 1874 indicated.

The quantity of pig iron of all kinds which was on hand and unsold at the close of 1874 in the hands of makers or their agents was 705,784 net tons. The quantity which was held by speculative parties, or was in the hands of creditors, or in the hands of consumers, was undoubtedly large; so that, at the close of 1874, the total quantity of pig iron in the country, exclusive of the small stocks of foreign iron, may be safely estimated at 1,000,000 tons. If the country were prosperous, if the demand for iron were equal to the average demand of the past ten years, and if old rails could not be used as a substitute for pig iron, this quantity of pig iron would not have been too large to have in stock at the beginning of this year. But as these favorable conditions do not exist, it is plain that we commenced the year with far too much pig iron for the good of the trade. Prices could not be expected to improve under such circumstances, and we now see why they have not improved. Although more furnaces have blown out since the 1st of January than have been blown in, the quantity of iron that has been made since then, joined to the 1,000,000 tons then on hand, has been entirely too large to exercise any other than a depressing effect on the market.

On the 1st of February, 1875, of 701 completed furnace stacks in the country, there were in blast 363 stacks, and out of blast 338 stacks. Sixty-two furnaces had been blown out in January. These figures indicate the low est degree of depression reached since the panic up to that time. Since February 1st the number of furnaces out of blast has been slightly increased.

The number of new furnaces completed in 1874 was thirty-six, against 68 in 1873 and forty-one in 1872. The astonishing number of forty-six stacks is reported to us as being in course of erection in 1875, while other new furnaces are projected.

The following States made more iron in 1874 than in 1873: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan. The following States made less iron in 1874 than in 1873: Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. The district showing the greatest increase during 1874 was the miscellaneous bituminous coal and coke district of Ohio. The district showing the greatest decrease during 1874 was the Lehigh anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

Utah Territory made her first pig iron in 1874—200 tons charcoal. After a long rest, Oregon, with one furnace, made 2,500 tons of charcoal iron in 1874. Texas made 1,012 tons of charcoal iron, and Georgia, Carolina, with eight furnaces, and Minnesota, with one furnace, made no iron in that year.

The production of charcoal pig iron in 1874 was within 1,966 net tons of that of 1873, being 572,817 net tons in 1874 against 574,750 tons in 1873.

The total imports of pig iron into the United States in 1874 were 61,165 net tons, against 154,708 net tons in 1873, 253,957 net tons in 1872, and 246,535 net tons in 1871.

The total exports of pig iron from the United States to all countries in 1874 were 16,039 net tons, against 10,103 net tons in 1873 and 1,477 in 1872.

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED IRON.

The total production of all rolled iron in 1874, Bessemer steel rails included, was 1,869,560 net tons, against 1,966,445 tons in 1873, a decrease of only 126,885 tons. This decrease was all in rails. Of the total product of the rolling mills in 1874, 1,110,147 tons were rolled iron other than rails, against 1,076,368 tons in 1873, an increase of 33,779 tons. The number of kegs of nail plate consumed in 1873 was 245,609 net tons, against 201,235 tons in 1873, an increase of 44,374 tons. The increase of 33,779 tons in the aggregate production of rolled iron other than rails in 1874 was therefore wholly in the department of cut nails and spikes. The total number of cut nails and spikes produced in 1874 was 4,912,180, against 4,024,704 kegs in 1873.

PRODUCTION OF RAILS.

The total production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 729,413 net tons, against 890,077 tons in 1873, 1,000,000 tons in 1872, and 775,733 tons in 1871.

Nineteen States made rails in 1874, against eighteen States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States on the 26th of May, 1874, when the Topeka Rolling Mill was put in operation. This was the first rolling mill in Kansas. Since its erection the Decatur Rolling Mill has been removed from Decatur, Illinois, to Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there are now two rail rolling mills in that State. A rail rolling mill has this year gone into operation at Laramie, in Wyoming Territory. It is owned and operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The whole number of rail rolling mills in the country in 1874 was 91, of which 57 make heavy rails mainly, and 34 make only light or street rails. Of the whole 91 mills, 22 made no rails in 1874. The product of the year was therefore rolled by 69 mills, and many of these ran only a part of the time. The capacity of all the rail rolling mills of the country is at least double the product of 1874, which was 729,413 net tons. Of the 69 mills which made rails in 1874, 7 made both iron and Bessemer steel rails, 1 made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, 2 made steel-headed rails exclusively, 2 made steel-headed rails and iron rails, and 1 made solid cast steel rails and iron rails.

It will be observed that almost one-half of the total rail product of 1874 was composed of old rails rerolled. The proportion of old and new rails was almost exactly the same in 1873. Of the new rails produced in 1874, 144,944 net tons, or more than one-third the total quantity, were of Bessemer steel, of which further particulars will be found hereafter. The product of street rails in 1874 was much less than in 1873, being 6,739 net tons in the former year, against 9,430 tons in the latter year.

The total importation of new rails in 1874 was as follows: Of iron, 7,796 tons; of steel, 100,486 tons; total, 108,282 tons. The total production was 729,413 tons, of which 144,944 tons were steel. The probable consumption of rails during the year was, therefore, 837,695 net tons, against 1,148,850 tons in 1873, and 1,530,850 tons in 1872. The importation of old rails in 1874 did not greatly exceed 5,000 tons.

Our exports of rails during the past four years have not been sufficiently large to affect appreciably the above figures of home consumption. They were as follows in net tons: 1871, 333; 1872, 1,212; 1873, 375; 1874, 1,257.

PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER STEEL.

The eight completed Bessemer steel establishments in this country were not fully occupied in filling orders during 1874. Nevertheless the product of the year was greater than that of 1873. The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1874 was 144,944 net tons, against 129,015 net tons in 1873—a gain of 15,929 tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in this country since 1867, when they were first made upon orders, has been as follows in net tons:

1867	2,550	1871	33,200
1868	7,225	1872	94,070
1869	9,690	1873	129,015
1870	24,000	1874	144,944

Full details of the Bessemer steel industry in this country in 1874 are as follows in net tons:

Tons of pig iron converted in 1874	204,252
Tons of ingots produced in 1874	191,333
Tons of merchantable steel produced in 1874	176,579
Tons of rails produced in 1874	144,944
Tons of other merchantable steel produced in 1874	31,635

The imports of steel rails from all countries into the United States in the calendar year 1874 were 100,486 net tons, against 159,571 tons in 1873, and 149,786 tons in 1872. Prior to 1872 the imports of steel rails were not separately classified, and there is consequently no record of the quantity imported. In the following table we give in net tons the production and importation of steel rails during the past three years, the combined figures indicating the consumption in those years:

STEEL RAILS.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Production of Bessemer steel rails	94,070	129,015	144,944
Importation of Bessemer steel rails	149,786	159,571	100,486
Consumption of Bessemer steel rails	243,856	288,586	245,430

Thus far during 1875 we have imported very few steel rails, owing to the fall in home prices and the increase in duties, and all American Bessemer works are therefore remarkably active. It is not improbable that we will produce this year fully 250,000 net tons of steel rails.

The average price in currency at which American steel rails have been sold at the works since the establishment of the industry is shown in the following summary:

1867	$160	1871	$102½
1868	158½	1872	112
1869	125	1873	129½
1870	109½	1874	90¾

The prices obtained at the works thus far during 1875 have averaged about $75.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL OTHER THAN BESSEMER.

Forty-two establishments made cast, puddled, blister and open hearth steel in the United States in 1874. The aggregate production of all kinds of steel named was 47,481 net tons, against 50,000 tons in 1873. Of the 47,481 tons produced, 34,109 tons were crucible steel, and 13,353 tons were puddled, blistered and open hearth steel.

The production of open hearth or Siemens Martin steel is steadily increasing in this country. In 1872 it amounted to 3,000 net tons; in 1873 to 3,500 tons and in 1874 to 7,000 tons. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Hussey, Wells & Co., the Beaver Falls Cast Steel Company, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and several other companies are this year introducing open-hearth furnaces.

The country has an annual capacity today of 45,000 tons of crucible cast steel and 35,000 tons of open-hearth steel.

During the calendar year 1874 our imports of steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire amounted to $2,678,611, against $3,865,316 in 1873, $4,166,086 in 1872, and 3,460,735 in 1871. Our exports of these articles in 1874 amounted to 343 net tons of the value of $29,567, against 26 tons in 1873 of the value of $5,481, 9 tons in 1872 of the value of $3,624, and 36 tons in 1871 of the value of $7,364. The increase in our exports and the decrease in our imports of these commodities in 1874 are very marked, and the statistics of the exports and imports of the manufactures of steel for 1874 are equally encouraging to the home manufacture of steel or steel products.

PRODUCTION OF BLOOMS.

The forges and bloomries of the United States are located in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. So far as is known, 38 make blooms from ore and 24 make blooms from scrap and pig iron. They produced in 1874 a total of 61,670 net tons of blooms, against 62,564 tons in 1873.

SUMMARY OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1874.

From the foregoing statistics of the production of pig iron, rails, bar iron, steel, etc., in the United States in 1872, 1873 and 1874, the following table of the aggregate production of iron and steel is compiled, embracing the different branches of the iron trade:

Products—Net Tons.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pig iron	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413
All rolled iron, including rails	1,941,992	1,966,445	1,839,560
All rolled iron, including nails and excluding rails	941,992	1,076,368	1,110,147
Rails of all kinds	1,000,000	890,077	729,413
Bessemer steel rails	94,070	129,015	144,944
Iron and other rails	906,930	761,062	584,469
Street rails	15,000	9,430	6,739
Kegs of cut nails and spikes	4,065,222	4,024,704	4,912,180
Merchantable Bessemer steel other than rails	16,430	27,985	31,635
Total of merchantable iron and steel	110,500	157,000	176,579
Crucible cast steel	27,200	32,780	34,124
Open hearth steel	3,000	3,500	13,353
All other steel	7,740	13,714	6,353
Blooms from ore and pig iron	58,000	62,564	61,670

THE BLACK HILLS.

Return of Professor Janney and Party—Extent and Value of the Coal Fields.

CHEYENNE, October 16.—Professor Walter P. Janney, chief of the geological expedition to the Black Hills, and his assistants, returned here to-day, having spent five months on the hills, and made a quite thorough examination of the whole country, and mapped from Belle Fourche to the South fork of the Cheyenne river. He reports the gold fields as extending forty miles north of Harney's Peak and forty miles wide, and containing gold in quantities that will easily repay from two dollars per day to the man, and that there are numbers of the streams that will pay much more than that. The water supply is ample for mining purposes, and is full sufficient to carry the water from the top of most of the bars and allow the tailings to be readily disposed of. The gold is coarse scale gold, easily separated from gravel and sand. The Professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that two men obtained in Spring Creek with ten hours labor. Panning out a pan full shows it to be 1,940 fine, worth $19 43, coin to the ounce. Prof. Janney corroborated General Custar's report of the hills, and says that they support immense droves of miners when the Government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canyons to stock-raising. The rainfall is plentiful, and timber abundant. His official report will be made from New York, probably before Congress meets.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace in Panama—A Large Sale of Guano—Massacre of Rubber Gatherers by Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—The following was received by the steamship Chilian, from Aspinwall, October 9:

Political matters in Panama are tranquil and have been unchanged since the installation of the new President on the 1st inst. There is no later news from the Atlantic States or the interior of the Republic.

The Peruvian Government Commissioners have arranged a contract in Paris for the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano. No particulars are yet published. Financial matters have improved in consequence of a loan from the banks. Government paper has risen in value, and an easier feeling in business and financial circles prevails.

The Indians are surprised and reduced caoutchouc gatherers on the Chuquaque, in Darien, killing over fifty and dispersing the entire camp, some 800. This is a deathblow to the rubber-gathering in Darien, and cuts off the Isthmus supply to the market. Panama will suffer heavily.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING IN CUBA—THE EPIZOOTIC PREVAILING.

HAVANA, October 16.—Four steamers have arrived here recently with reinforcements for the Spanish army. The Government is drafting horses to mount the recruits. The epizootic in a mild form is prevalent.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the Synod of Pittsburgh, in Session at Blairsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 17.

The Synod met at nine o'clock. After devotional exercises the business calendar was taken up. Almost the entire day, Saturday, was taken up hearing reports, all of which were highly encouraging.

In the afternoon and at night, addresses were delivered in behalf of different Church organizations. Dr. Irwin spoke on behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions; Doctor Speer on behalf of the Board of Education; Doctor Jackson on behalf of Home Missions; Doctor Gillespie on behalf of the Committee on Freedmen, and Doctor Thays on behalf of the Sabbath School Work.

The church was at all times crowded.

Other members of the Synod arrived on last night's trains. Business is progressing rapidly, and the Synod may possibly adjourn on Tuesday. To-day all the pulpits in town and the surrounding country were filled with members of the Synod. The Sacrament was administered in the Presbyterian Church to members of the Synod.

Large Sale of Blooded Stock.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16.—A correspondent, referring to the sales of pure bloods in the Blue Grass region, states that never before in the history of shorthorn cattle has there been so large a crowd and so interesting a sale as the grand one at Vinewood. North, South, East and West were represented in full force, while Great Britain was not wanting in spirited bidders, as the result attests. Forty-four native cows and heifers brought $58,210, and twenty imported ones $51,225, a total for cows of $109,435. Four native bulls sold for $1,715, and five imported ones for $12,300; a total for bulls of $14,015. The total for seventy-three animals was $123,450. With the exception of the New York Mills sale, this is considered the greatest ever made on our continent, and places Mr. Groom at once in the topmost rank of short-horn breeders, whether English or American.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Captain John Mubrine, an old and well-known steamboatman, died suddenly at his home in Wheeling, on Saturday evening, of paralysis.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Crazy Man Seeks the President.

Rumored Change in the Chief of Engineers.

General Babcock Said to be the Coming Man.

BANKRUPTCY OF NORMAN WIARD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1875.

A Crazy Man After the President.

A colored man made his appearance at the White House on Saturday and insisted upon seeing the President, who, he said, was his father, and he wanted him to avenge his wrongs. The man was arrested, and on being searched a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. He was evidently insane. In the last few months at least a half dozen insane persons have been apprehended prowling around the White House.

General Babcock to be Chief of Engineers.

A statement is made in one of the Sunday papers that General Babcock is, sometime during the winter, to be made Chief of Engineers, in place of General Humphreys. It is not known what authority there is for the statement.

Norman Wiard's Bankruptcy.

Considerable of a sensation has been produced here by the bankruptcy of Norman Wiard, of Wiard gun notoriety. Wiard has long been prominent here in the lobby and in a social way. He gave famous dinners, and often played host to some of the most prominent public men in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1875.

REARRANGEMENT OF FAST MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has directed, in compliance with the request of the postmaster of St. Louis, that a rearrangement of the fast mail service between New York and St. Louis and the Southwest be made prior to the first proximo, for all such matter as naturally belongs to the Pittsburgh via Railroad, and orders is to be sent by that line, instead of the New York Central and Erie Railroads. The new arrangement will save the department the expense of an unnecessary long haul and insure the quicker delivery of the mail between the East and Southwest. Special orders on or near the line between St. Louis and Pittsburgh, to which closed pouches are sent. It will also prevent the delays now caused by lack of railway postal car service between Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1875.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Charles M. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, Nineteenth district, Pennsylvania; George B. Chamberlain, Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Thomas J. Mitchell, Illinois, Agent for the Indians of the Milk River Agency, Montana; James S. Hastings, Michigan, Agent for the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, vice Hill, resigned; Colonel Benjamin R. Bonner, Marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Missouri. The President has recognized Francois Lavigne as Consular Agent of France at Memphis.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 16.—John Craig, a Canadian, aged forty years, died this morning from the effect of a fall down stairs at his boarding house last evening. The coroner will investigate the case. Craig has no relatives here, but a letter addressed to him is postmarked Porismouth, Ontario.

British Bark Ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16.—The British bark M. Wood, Wilmot, sixteen days from Sydney, Cape Breton, went ashore on Pumpkin Hill Shoals last evening. This morning a tug got her off and brought her in. She leaks badly, and the water is up to her decks.

Killed by the Cars.

STAMFORD, CONN., October 16.—Gideon Ferris, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, was killed at Milford last evening by the seven o'clock train from New York.

Fatal Fall from a Building.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 16.—This morning Patrick Burns, a laborer, fell a distance of thirty-six feet from a new building, and died shortly after.

The Danger of Walking on the Track.

BOSTON, MASS., October 16.—Frank Kenniston, seventy years of age, while walking on the track of the Northern Railroad, near Franklin, Vermont, this afternoon, was struck by a train and fatally injured.

Accident Near Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., October 17.—While riding to-day, the buggy in which General J. J. Reynolds and W. S. Lingle, of the *Courier*, were seated, was run into by a runaway team. Both were thrown out and badly injured. The General has a scalp wound several inches long. Mr. Lingle was knocked senseless, and has not since recovered consciousness. It is feared he is fatally injured.

Steamship Sundas Lost—Seven Persons Perish.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—The following is from the *Japan Gazette* of September 25th:

September 19.—Intelligence reached Yokohama last night by telegrams of the loss of the Pacific and Oriental steamer Sundas, on the passage hither from Hong Kong, with the unfortunate loss of the 6th of August. The Sundas left Hong Kong Sunday last, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. On the 11th inst., at noon, she struck a reef near Turnabout Island. All the passengers and crew except seven natives were saved and carried to Shanghai. The mail will be forwarded to Yokohama by the first steamer. The steamer would not appear to have sunk, but to have remained fast on the rock where she struck, for at the close of the telegram it states that the wings of the Stars was now dowtful.

September 20.—The Pacific and Oriental steamer Zolong leaves Shanghai to-morrow morning with the mails and passengers of the ill-fated Sundas. The Sundas is on a sandy beach, and is under water at high tide.

A Greatly Wronged Young Woman.

TRENTON, N. J., October 16.—Alice Noice brought an action of trover against Albert D. Brown in the Mercer County Circuit Court, to recover about $1,900, alleged to have been the value of her wardrobe, which Brown took from her at Liverpool before sending her back to the United States. The case excited some interest, and the jury rendered a verdict for Miss Noice of $1,887 16. Another case is pending between these parties—a case of breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The defendant, Brown, it is alleged, induced this girl to leave her home at Princeton and go to Brazil under promise of marriage. The story is one of great wrong, and will be fully explained on the trial. The verdict to-day is but the beginning of the case.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities—For the Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and Tennessee, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, falling temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

At the greenback meeting in Evansville Ind., on Saturday evening, an inflation club was organized.

The Louisville Exposition closed its seven weeks of success on Saturday evening. One of the features was the marriage of a couple in the center of the building and a banquet.

There was frost on the Jackson Railroad on Friday night, within fifty miles of New Orleans. The weather is cool, and fires have been started in stoves in many of the public buildings.

The "Two Orphans" are in court at New Orleans, Shook and Palmer having obtained an injunction against its production by W. T. Cogswell and Ben DeBar at the St. Charles Theater.

The run on the Home Savings Bank, of Boston, continued on Saturday, but the depositors exhibit more confidence, as Commissioner Gatchell has examined the bank and certifies that it is perfectly safe and able to pay all depositors. Offers of assistance, if needed, have been made by several city banks.

A dispatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., says: The first snow storm of the season in this section occurred last night. Snow fell at Cochecton, on the Erie Railway, growing heavier further west. At Susquehanna, Pa., it was five inches deep. A severe gale visited this section last night, uprooting trees and damaging buildings.

OHIO ELECTION.

Hamilton County Makes a Better Showing—Hayes' Majority Raised by the Official Count From 449 to 1,295.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The official vote of Hamilton county gives the following Republican majorities on the State ticket. The ballots for members of the Legislature are not yet counted: Hayes (Governor), 1,295; Young (Lieutenant Governor), 8,251; Williams (Auditor), 1,372; Milliken (Treasurer), 803; Little (Attorney General), 1,327; McIlvane (Judge of Supreme Court), 1,141; Thatcher, member of Board of Public Works, 1,578.

ANOTHER SCREED FROM THE VIRTUOUS JOHN G. THOMPSON.

COLUMBUS, October 17.—John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, requests the publication of the following statement:

The Republican daily press of this State, on Friday morning last, published a dispatch signed J. M. Thompson, which purported to be in answer to one claimed to have been sent from E. D. Dodd, of Toledo, to John G. Thompson. This dispatch was furnished to the press by the Republican Executive Committee, and therefore they are responsible for its publication. I unhesitatingly say, and charge that the Republican Committee is aware of the truth thereof, that I never sent such dispatch; that I am not aware that such dispatch was sent by any one else, and if it was that I never saw it or had anything to do with forwarding it. The Republican Committee has been guilty of a crime which the laws of this State declare to be felony. If such dispatch were never sent, then they have perpetrated forgery. If it was sent, there is but one way in which it could get into their possession—by theft. It was either stolen by them or they were accessory to the theft before or after it was committed. They can take either horn of the dilemma. If it is forgery to write a name and they have written it, or caused it to be written, then they have been guilty of forgery. If it is theft to steal a telegram, or be accessory to the stealing of a telegram, or to use a telegram knowing the same to be stolen, then they have been guilty of theft. I leave the character of the crime to be determined by the Committee. As to the Wood county canvassing board, the Committee is without doubt satisfied with them, as the county has given an increased Republican majority.

[Signed] JOHN G. THOMPSON.

VOTE OF PERRYSBURG TO BE THROWN OUT.

TOLEDO, October 18.—The *Commercial* has information that the Wood county canvassing board had decided on Saturday to throw out the Perrysburg vote, in which case Brown and Swan, Republicans, would be elected Senator and Hayes' majority in the county would be 723, instead of 469.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Ex-Member of the Massachusetts Legislature Arrested for Forgery.

SPRINGFIELD, October 16.—The legal, social, and political circles of Berkshire county have been a good deal stirred up to-day by the arrest of one of the leading lawyers of the county, Thomas M. Judd, of Lee, for forging the name of Elizur Smith on the back of a $1,000 note, which he got discounted at the Mahaive Bank of Great Barrington a short time since.

Judd, who is an active man of about thirty, has won a good deal of notoriety during the past three or four years by his activity on the Republican side of politics in this State, but more especially by his persistent pushing, both as a lobbyist and as a member of the Legislature, of the Lee and New Haven Railroad job. He is also on the Republican State Central Committee. Since his arrest it has come out that he is a good deal snarled up financially. He has a note for over $800 in a Pittsfield bank, given to secure Senator L. J. Orcutt, of Dakota, over which investigation arose when they were in the Legislature together, and supposed to be indorsed by Judd's father. It has also come to light that State Detective John Crosby, Jr., of Pittsfield, has lost $200 through a note which Judd obtained on false pretences, and that other Pittsfield men are out less sums through the eccentricities of the Lee lawyer.

Judd has had for some time a reputation for sharpness, but it has not been supposed heretofore that he was absolutely dishonest. He was arrested at the instance of the Mahaive Bank officials, and was taken to Great Barrington for examination. It is understood, however, that the bank's claim is well to do, has come to his assistance, and that a compromise will be effected with the swindled parties whereby all legal proceedings will be dropped.

Arrest o a Duelist.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 16.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the principals in the duel which took place about a month ago in Winnebago county, Illinois, was arrested here this evening under the Missouri State law for having sent a challenge. The Major gave his personal recognizance for appearance in the United States Circuit Court on Monday and enter into bonds. The theory is that Governor Hardin, of this State, will not recognize a requisition from Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, for Major Edwards, while the latter is under arrest for a somewhat similar offense to the one for which he has been indicted in Winnebago county. It is said Major Edwards is the other principal in the duel, the seconds, and surgeons have also been indicted, but no action has yet been taken here in their case.

Cool, the Little Valley Murderer, Receives a Death Sentence.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., October 16.—The evidence in the case of the people against Nelson H. Cool, jointly indicted with Mrs. Emma Wimple for the murder of her husband by poisoning, last March, closed yesterday, and the case was submitted to the jury at a late hour last night. Their verdict was rendered this morning. It was murder in the first degree, and Cool was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of next November. Judge Barker, in committing the sentence, said: "The annals of crime do

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"GIVE me another horse, bind up my wounds."—*Post.*

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $695,847.

THE Western Reserve gave but 9,558 Republican majority in 1873, and gives 18,033 now. That will do.

THE cold chills are playfully chasing each other down the backs of our State Democratic contemporaries.

FIFTEEN vessels are now loading with corn and grain at Philadelphia, the total engaged cargo being 380,600 bushels.

COLORADO will hold her election next Saturday for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, preparatory to becoming a State.

THE Toledo *Blade* places at its editorial head the name of Governor HAYES as its candidate for President next year. "Aisy, there!"

"PERSHING, of Pennsylvania, has had that lost i opened."—*Cincinnati Times.*
He will get it blackened, on the second of November.

LET all Republicans bear in mind that a personal canvass is the most effectual work that can be done toward securing a Republican victory.

"THIS is no time," says the Democratic New York *World*, "for small men of damaged reputations." Let PERSHING and FIOLLET take notice.

REV. AUDLEY BROWNE and his followers should remember that intemperance in the use of liquors is not to be abolished by intemperance of speech, still less by untruthfulness.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just rendered an important decision to the effect that all the railroads in that State are liable for damages caused by fire from sparks from locomotives.

THE Republican State Committee of Ohio have heard from every county in the State, and HAYES' majority is 4,733. A correction of the fraud in Wood county would raise it to 5,012.

THE Democratic Rochester *Union* makes the declaration that the question of prohibition promises to be the chief issue in the election of 1876. It probably means the prohibition of political Bourbonism.

OLD BLALLEN said, before the election, that the result in Ohio would be a surprise to everybody in the State, except himself: yet, now that the election is over the result is a greater surprise to him than to any one else.

A GREAT author has said: "It is only by being loyal and faithful to Truth that men realize at last how loyal and faithful she can be to them." Ohio proved this last week, and Pennsylvania will prove it also, two weeks from to-morrow.

THE Comptroller of the National Currency states that a large number of National Banking Associations have voted to make the surrender of their charters depend upon the success or defeat of old BILL ALLEN. They saved their bacon, however.

THE interior deliveries of grain and flour at the seven principal Western lake ports for the first nine months of the present year were 124,030,144 bushels, against 158,039,426 bushels for the corresponding period in 1874, being a decrease of 34,009,282 bushels.

A DISTINCTION with a difference. In the new Democratic State Constitution of Alabama there is included a provision exempting from the poll-tax for life all the soldiers of the late Rebel Confederacy who were severely maimed while in service. Union soldiers are not embraced.

AMONG the lesser indications of reviving business may be noted the fact that during the first two weeks of the present month, postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards were sold to the amount of $2,000,000, being the largest sale ever made by the department within the time mentioned.

SEVERAL Democratic papers in this State have lately announced that "Dr. STANTON was elected by the Democrats to succeed HARTRANFT in 1871." According to the best of our recollection, Dr. STANTON was elected by the Republicans, and was roundly abused during the campaign, by the Democratic press.

IT APPEARS that the Ohio Democrats kept up their little confidence game to the very end. The New York *World* of Friday says that on Wednesday of last week, when ALLEN'S election was claimed with so much mystery and confidence, "his defeat had been officially admitted in a confidential telegram to his Democratic managers in Pennsylvania."

ALABAMA is now the chief seat in the Southern States of the manufacture of hot blast charcoal iron. Specimens which have been sent forward to England are classed by prominent manufacturers as "best best," while the highest grade of iron is only "best best best." This iron trade is furnishing steady employment to hundreds of native whites and blacks.

THE greatest, in fact almost the only, gains of the Democrats in Ohio are in the counties on the West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania borders. The Democrats in those States who were handy enough to slip over the line and vote, have plainly improved their opportunities. On a fair vote ALLEN would have been beaten at least 15,000.

THE Philadelphia *Times* declares the Democracy insane, but still persists in leading the lunatic hosts. It was LUCIFER who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven; and it remains for MCCLURE to vary the programme slightly by preferring to muster as chief-marshal of a band of madmen rather than be found as a private in the ranks of those who are sound in the mind.

EDUCATION now seems to be the battlecry of English parliamentarians on the rampage, begun by GLADSTONE and since echoed by lesser men of both parties. One and all agree that the British mind must be enlightened, and really, if the old saying be true that where GOD sent mouths he sent food to fill them, it would also seem to be true that where He sends minds He sends work for those minds to do.

THE Republican national administration is reducing the national debt at the rate of a million a month, and the Republican State administration is reducing the State debt at the rate of over a million a year. The State administration is now before the people for their verdict. What shall it be? Will the people turn off a faithful servant, like HARTRANFT, for a party hack such as PERSHING.

WHEN the poor colored people of Maryland were being crushed between the upper and nether millstones during the war, and many were obliged to flee to save their lives, PERSHING voted to deny to these poor hunted refugees the right of asylum within our borders. He professes to be a Christian man; but this was an inhuman act—cruel, barbarous and merciless. The right of sanctuary is a natural right. No civilized nation refuses it; and none but a cold, pitiless, hard-hearted, relentless, proslavery Democrat could be guilty of denying it.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

In a contest like the present one it is but natural that most of the public attention should be absorbed by the State ticket; but we are in danger of forgetting, meanwhile, the importance of giving some attention to our county ticket.

The Republicans of this county have an excellent county ticket, and one that they can conscientiously and earnestly support. The candidates are all good, true, honest, faithful and capable men, and their qualifications have not, in a single instance, been called in question.

Where the question of capacity does not arise, and the fitness of our nominees is conceded, the political bias of the candidates should, with Republicans, decide the question in favor of the Republican candidates. If all the candidates on both tickets were alike capable, the Republican nominees should be preferred to their opponents simply because they *are* Republicans. We believe that our candidates are in every case equal, and in most cases superior to the Democratic nominees; and we feel justified, therefore, in appealing to our Republican friends throughout the county to stand by the ticket earnestly, and to urge its election as well upon grounds of fitness as upon the ground of political preference.

The Democrats of this county, from present appearances, intend to sacrifice everybody on their ticket to secure the success of MECKLING for Controller and PATTERSON for Sheriff. The fight has narrowed down to those two offices, and the intention is to trade off everything to save them. We advise our Republican friends, therefore, to pay special attention to those two offices. Stand firmly by the whole ticket, but guard the points where the attack will mainly be made. The Republican nominees are both worthy of support, and are both as well qualified, in every respect, as their opponents. Their characters are pure and above reproach, and their experience has qualified them for an efficient discharge of their duties. Stand all the more firmly by them, then, because they will have to bear the brunt of the Democratic assault.

THE FRAUD DISCLOSED!

[From the Dayton Journal.]

The mysterious delay in the transmission of the returns of Wood county, is now explained. At midnight we received from Toledo, the special which is conspicuously printed in the telegraph report this morning, authenticated by a responsible name. It discloses a project for doctoring returns so as to count Allen in, despite the fact that the people have voted him out. A county which gave a Republican majority of over 400 last year, is now, by fraudulent returns, offered by a dispatch to J. G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, with one thousand majority for Allen, if that "will help us out." The grossest frauds are charged in connection with the Perrysburg returns, and detection and exposure are threatened.

Light is now shed upon John G. Thompson's menace of contesting the election of Governor Hayes, if his majority should be small. The projected fraud in Wood county is one of the means by which Hayes' majority was to be cut down. How many other counties were expected to aid in this audacious attempt to cheat the people of the State is not known. But this development in Wood county leaves scarcely a doubt that the project had a much wider scope than the limits of that territory on the Maumee.

It is not alone the reduction or the wiping out of the honest majority received by General Hayes, but the saving of the money staked by Democrats on the election of Allen, which show out by the flash of this dispatch from Dodd to Thompson. Further developments will doubtless be made by the telegraph reports to-day of the generous offer of one thousand majority from a Republican county to help Allen out of the ditch. The fight in Wood county over the removal of the county seat has thrown things into confusion there, and unscrupulous Democrats have been able to take advantage of it in the infamous manner proposed by Dodd.

It should be added for a proper understanding of the fraud committed at Perrysburg, that the vote of that town last year was 271 for Wikoff (Rep) and 400 for Bell (Dem.). This vote of 671 is now swelled to *three thousand*, as reported by the dispatch from Toledo.

Since the above was received it has been discovered that the fraud in Perrysburg, even if allowed to stand, will not defeat HAYES. The full extent of this fraud remains yet to be exposed.

WRITING about ex-Governor BIGLER'S recent letter on the financial situation, the Germantown *Telegraph* asks, with considerable pertinence, whether it wouldn't be just as well if ex-Governor BIGLER were quiet and retire from the political field altogether? Having been defeated for Governor in the house of his friends, he writes a long letter, giving *his* views on financial matters. He says that he wants coin for a basis for paper, and coin is the only thing, &c., but it is *too soon* to resume specie payments three years from the first of January next! Precisely. When he was Governor of the State he favored the creation of many wild-cat banks, which not only had no specie basis for their circulation, but many of them were without any actual capital, and some of those which were responsible allowed their notes to go below par and were not received on deposit by our city banks and some of their country brethren. As Mr. BIGLER seemed to be well satisfied with that state of things, and he will be satisfied now, but in view of the feeling in favor of resumption, he desires to carry a little water on both shoulders, and expresses himself in favor of coin, but not just now, nor for three years to come after next January, nor at any fixed period. The ex-Governor has not forgotten his old partisan tricks."

The Boston *Post* is a Democratic paper, but it is strange how widely one Democrat differs from another in doctrine. One star does not differ from another in glory more than one Democrat differs from another on—the national bank question, for instance. Thus the Boston *Post* says:

"The bank question is in no form before the people in this canvass. Such a question cannot in any just sense become a political one, save by the action of the banks themselves, from which nothing of this sort is apprehended."

This may suit PERSHING and PIOLLET, individually, as they both own national bank stock; but it does not suit the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who are now shouting "Down with the National Banks!" In Massachusetts the the bank question may be out of the canvass; but Democracy in the Bay State and Democracy in Pennsylvania are two separate and distinct things. In Massachusetts it is *for* the national banks, in Pennsylvania *against* them; and the little slip that was made in putting national bank men on the Pennsylvania Democratic State ticket was simply one of those cruel misfortunes that will sometimes attend a party which changes its party creed too suddenly to inquire into the antecedants of its candidates.

THOMPSON, the Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee charges fraud upon the Republicans, and has been caught at it himself. The following dispatch was sent from Toledo on the 14th:

"TOLEDO, O., October 14, 1875.

"*To J. G. Thompson, Columbus, O.:*

"Would a thousand majority in Wood county help us out?

"[Signed] "E. S. DODD."

To this THOMPSON replied thus:

"COLUMBUS, October 14, 1875.

"It would do much good.

"J. G. THOMPSON."

The arrangement was to return a big fraudulent vote from Perrysburg, Wood county, and THOMPSON was evidently a party to the proposed rascality: but when it was found that it would not save ALLEN it was abandoned. The will, notwithstanding, passes for the deed. Isn't he a pretty fellow to be telegraphing East about ALLEN being cheated out of his election by frauds? If fraud could have saved him, it would have been committed boldly.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dullness of the past year, some of the cotton manufacturers appear to have made money, as shown by the reports of the annual meetings. The Manchester, New Hampshire, mills, for instance, realized a profit of $258,808 on 27,881,538 yards of printed, dyed and finished goods, of which $140,000 was paid to stockholders in two dividends, and $118,000 added to the working capital. The principal trouble with the New England mills seems to have been caused almost wholly by overproduction. About ten per cent. of the whole product finds no market, and although this is comparatively a small amount, it has a strong tendency to make the business of manufacturing unprofitable. One reason why this percentage is allowed to encumber the mill owners is that small dealers throughout the country no longer carry such heavy stocks as formerly.

THE Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday is not sure but that, despite his tendency to braggadocio and backguardism, the Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee is not entitled to considerable credit for sagacity, after all. On Thursday, at the time of the temporary revival of Democratic hopes, THOMPSON sent a dispatch to a friend in Cleveland, as follows:

COLUMBUS, 8 A. M.

Dear Hatch:

Don't hedge too soon. It is expected that Allen is elected by a small majority, but Cary has surely gone up Salt River. D——n Cary and the priests.

THOMPSON.

He failed to figure out the "small majority," but in his closing imprecation he undoubtly hit two issues right on the head.

THOMPSON insists upon accounting for the Democratic defeat in Ohio by the use of money and fraudulent votes on the part of the Republicans, and WIKOFF insists that THOMPSON is a reckless falsifier. We believe WIKOFF, and Mr. THOMPSON'S attention to the fact that all the repeaters so far arrested in that State are Democrats may help him to a better appreciation of the real state of the case. The Democratic party invariably does all it can in the way of cheating at elections; and, when beaten, as invariably cries out "fraud." It is so used to fraud, on its own part, that it cannot conceive how any election can be carried without it.

BEFORE openng his repudiation addres in New York city, the other night, General BUTLER read the following from the Acts of the Apostles:

"Then certain philosophers of the epicureans, and of the stoics, encountered Paul. And some said, 'What will this babbler say?' others, 'He appears to be a setter forth of strange gods.' And they took him and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, 'May we know what this new doctrine whereof thou speakest is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears; we would know, therefore, what these things mean.'"

The devil can quote Scripture like a monk.

Now for Pennsylvania. The grand Republican victories in Maine, Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska are an inspiration to their brethren of this State, and they will not be recreant to their duty, or so unmindful of past victories and future triumphs as to disregard the ringing appeal that comes to them to fall in and discharge their whole duty. Their's it is to be shown that the Democratic "tidal wave" is not only checked, but that it is rolling back and engulfing those who thought to ride into power upon its broken billows. From this time forward let the watchword be, Pennsylvania and victory.

IT is currently reported and believed that PATTERSON the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, was a Know Nothing in the days when Know Nothingism prevailed in this county. We understand that he denies it; but his hostility to the Irish Catholics who were nominated with him on the Democratic county ticket, and his anxiety to drive them off the ticket, can be accounted for, better, on this supposition than on any other. It is very certain that he is extremely desirous to purge his ticket of its present material.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sham Cary is teetotally dead.

The sound of the fog horn is heard on Salt river.

Two-story railroad coaches is the latest Swiss idea.

Hartranft stock is bulled and Pershing stock is cowed.

The schoolmaster is abroad; by no means let him be recalled.

The new fifty-cent fractional currency notes will be ready for issue to-day.

There are only 356 prohibitionists left over in California who vote as they drink.

The Pope will contribute a bull to the live stock department of the Centennial.

Florida papers report an almost total failure of the sponge crop. Big yield, here.

Stanley has discovered dogs as big as donkeys, and Eli Perkins is furiously jealous.

"The property holders of New Orleans" have petitioned for a constitutional convention.

Aping elder vices. There is a Chicago in Courtland county, New York, a new town.

Don't loose sight of your overcoat. There are a great many sneak thieves yet unprovided for.

The Western Union Telegraph line is now 72,833 miles long, and the wire is 179,274 miles.

Mr. Fail is a Massachusetts Democratic candidate for office who hopes his prospects won't.

The cranberry crop, this year, is estimated at 210,000 bushels, against an average of about 275,000.

Forty-two million feet of deals were shipped from Ottawa this season, and that was a great deal.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Russia *will* be represented at the Centennial exhibition.

The past summer was cooler by five degrees than the average season for more than eighty years past.

A big sugar plum. Three million dollars were bequeathed by a New York candyman to his son, the other day.

While we have four times as many miles of railroad as the British, they have cost less than twice as much as theirs.

The Boston *Globe* wants to teach political economy in the common schools and throw out quadratic equations and Cicero.

Tanbark for bedding, having been successfully tried as a cure, is recommended for horses suffering from the epizootic.

A voice from the grave. The defiant repudiation yawp yet reverberates through the columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Eve-n so. They say that New York "styles" are doing nothing more to abolish polygamy in Utah than any other cause.

The camp fires are not yet dead. New Hampshire, Vermont and Indiana last week all held reunions of their veteran soldiery.

Another royal ink-slinger aspires to literary fame. The "Poems, Essays and Speeches" of the king of Sweden are to be published.

The patent medicine business is unusually good, just now, folks thinking it economy to buy prepared nostrums rather than hire a doctor.

Col. J. W. Knowlton, chief clerk of the Postoffice Department, has been appointed postmaster at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and has accepted.

Sensible. The other day an Illinois man who was to have been married, prudently died of "excitement" at three o'clock of the fatal morning.

Woman's rights. An Indiana court has just decided that a girl may, if she wants to, simultaneously sue fifty young men for breach of promise.

Do you know that the brilliant colors of autumn leaves may be prevented by drying them and dipping the stems in melted yellow beeswax?

The battle of Dorking. The forts along the English river Thames have been supplied with 12-ton guns, and in one or two cases with 18-ton guns.

All the Hayti political prisoners who recently received protection from the United States minister there, have been exiled forever from that country.

One of the finest brilliants in the United States, which weighs 8½ carats, awaits a purchaser at Salt Lake city. Fifteen thousand dollars has been refused.

Cotton abdicates temporarily, the climate having disagreed with its majesty this year. Rain, rust and other embarrassments are responsible for this falling off.

The creditors of Henry Clews are making a powerful fight against his effort to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, and file tons of papers opposing his discharge.

More room. The German Centennial Commissioners have applied for 7,000 square feet space in Machinery Hall, in addition to the 7,000 feet which they now have.

Another hard glass, called metal glass, has been produced, which is said to be superior to the Bastile glass in that it is not affected by cold water when the glass itself is very hot.

The project of erecting a monument to commemorate the landing of the Swedes, and the establishment of the first Swedish colony in America is mooted in Washington, Delaware.

The retrocession suit, involving the validity of the act of Congress of 1846, retroceding the town and county of Alexandria to Virginia, is shortly to be argued before the United States Supreme Court.

A school of mines has been inaugurated in connection with the Michigan University. It has assay furnaces for gold, silver and other metals, forges, blast furnaces and all possible appliances for practical work in metallurgy.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE.

A Cream-Colored Couple and an Interesting Denouement.

[Jennie June in the Baltimore American.]

A rather interesting denouement to a little romance occurred the other day, which may be deemed worth relating. Last season, during the latter part of the winter and spring, the neighborhood of one of our most populous and recently fashionable thoroughfares watched with interest the daily comings and goings of a carriage or rather coupe, drawn by one very beautiful cream-colored horse, and driven by a cream-colored driver; at least, that is what he was called, for his cream-colored suit, always the same, and his peculiar cream-colored soft felt hat made him look all of a piece with the horse.

Twice daily the little coupe stopped before the doors of a well known up-town restaurant, and then a young and rather distinguished looking man handed out a pretty, elegant looking girl, very richly dressed, but not apparently as blithe and gay as a lovely young girl ought to be. Late in the spring a young girl dressed with seemingly studious plainness applied for work at the house of two sisters who carry on together a prosperous, though private, dress making establishment. She was told that the lateness of the season rendered it undesirable to take on fresh hands, but her evident distress at the prospective failure of her application, and the temporary illness of one of the young ladies at a time when there was a press of orders, induced the kind-hearted woman (the geneal superintendent) to whom she was referred to reconsider her determination, and the young girl was taken, with the understanding that the engagement could only last a short time. But her grace, her sweetness, the quiet gentleness of her manner and fidelity in executing her work, not to mention a certain defness and taste in arranging trimmings very unusual in an ordinary hand, endeared her to her employers, and early in the summer they admitted her as an inmate of their house, and had it not been for her obstinate reserves and deep and constant depression, would have desired to look upon her as a daughter.

In the meantime through the summer the coupe, with its cream-colored appendages, disappeared—went no one knew whither. About three weeks ago, however, they suddenly resumed their diurnal visits at the restaurant before mentioned, but this time with only one occupant, the distinguished looking male before referred to, and it was this same coupe, its horse, its driver and its master which ten days later stopped at the door at the private dressmaker's in —— place, to the no small curiosity of every inmate of the somewhat staid and highly respectable concern.

A request on the part of the gentleman to see Miss F. resulted in that young lady being sent for, and also in a reactionary shock which caused her drop to the floor in a deathly swoon. She was laid upon a sofa, and recovered to find the gentleman of the cream-colored coupe applying to her every term of endearment. To be brief, a marriage took place then and there, to the immense astonishment of the maiden sisters, who had so kindly cared for the hapless girl, and though they received a very rich token of remembrance from the bridegroom, they learned very little of the persons in whose welfare they had so strangely become interested, except that the young girl was not originally a resident of this city, but had become acquainted with the gentleman at a summer watering place; that his refusal to fulfill his solemn promise had induced her to leave him, and seek to earn a livelihood among strangers; that he had repented, and finally found her through his cream-colored driver, who had seen her enter the house of her employers.

PERSONAL.

That feeble imitator of "Brick" Pomeroy, P. Donan, late of the Lexington, Mo., *Conservative*, has transferred his blackguardism to the Raleigh, N. C., *Sentinel*.

John W. Keely, inventor of the "Keely Motor," has a brother in Gibson county, Tennessee, named Thomas Keely, who owns a steam mill, and he has invited this brother to come to Philadelphia and share in the fortune that he expects to realize from the invention. He had better stick to his mill.

Miss Rosina Vokes is engaged to be married to Mr. Cecil Clay, brother of Frederick Clay, the composer, and son of the celebrated whist player, James Clay, member of the English parliament. All who have seen Miss Rosina in "The Belles of the Kitchen," will unite in wishing that she may long hold up the (honey) moon.

Peter Cooper is a tough old knot for a man born in 1791. He sat out all the company in the New York Board of Trade dinner last Wednesday, and went home in the early hours of the morning. Thursday night he sat out Butler's long repudiation speech, which was a tougher job and equal to two full nights of ordinary vigilance.

A peculiar kind of prayer meeting occurred in Joplin, Mo., last Sunday. Two men named respectively Murphy and Morton were the only participants in the exercises, and it was held on the streets. Said Murphy to Morton, with a fearful imprecation: "I will give you five minutes to pray," at the same time holding a pistol in each hand. Wanting longer time than that for his devotions, Morton said nothing, but, quick as lightning, drew both of the pistols, and with it sent Murphy to "Davy Jones' locker" without "benefit of clergy."

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday says: "It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death on Thursday last, at the Hamilton house, in this city, of Mrs. T. C. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, the brilliant correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Washington. The sad event was the culmination of a painful illness borne by the deceased lady with patience and Christian resignation. We unite with the large circle of friends of the bereaved husband, our expressions of genuine sympathy and regret at his melancholy loss." Mrs. Crawford had been married but a few months. Her husband was formerly the Washington correspondent of the *Leader*, of this city.

The Maintenance of Health.

The maintenance of health is often more difficult than the recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many preventations of disease. Nature has in some way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it infuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver, bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependent. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters.

Consumption Can be Cured.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, demoralize and ruin the stomach, clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness after eating, with a dull, heavy feeling on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and the cough in the throat cannot be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware of it tubercular sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms show a bilious tendency, Schenbk's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 9, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

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Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,

Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brillianteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
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Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
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The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*

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Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES B. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

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The only work that explains the use, nature and compass of the Stops, with the manner of Registering them. *A thorough Book For the Organ Student.* PRICE, $2 50.

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Teaches thoroughly the technics of the Piano-Forte, and presents the only Rational Method Universally pronounced the BEST WORK EVER PUBLISHED for both teacher and scholar. PRICE, $2 75.

Either of the above can be had at Book and Music Stores, or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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JULY 6, 1875.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.

Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
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PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
To Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Controller until TUESDAY, October 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the construction of the superstructure of a Wooden Bridge over Chartiers creek, in Stowe township.

Plans and specifications of the work will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. B. STITLEY, County Engineer.

October 15 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Pittsburgh October 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS will be received until MONDAY, October 25th, for the graduation and masonry of the PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD, from the city of Pittsburgh to the Ohio State line, or any part thereof.

No proposals will be considered from irresponsible parties.

This Company expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WM. MCCREERY, President.
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DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16
Semi-Weekly Dry Goods Report
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Thanking the great crowds of customers during the present week in the Eastern and down to the Lowest Cash Prices in the

NEW FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
At Very Attractive Prices.

BLACK CASHMERES,
All Qualities, from 50c to $2 50 per yard.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
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GRAND BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 87½ per yard.

ALL THE NEW COLORINGS IN
Cashmeres and French Merinos.
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DRESS SILKS:
SPECIAL NEW BARGAINS IN
New Black Dress Silks, at $1 00, $1 10 and $1 25.
Extra Black Dress Silks, at $1 37½ and $1 50.
Best Black Dress Silks, from $1 75 to $3 50.
New Colored Dress Silks, at low prices.

MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN
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From 12½c to 50c per yard.

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MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
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ASSETS, $271,079 07. JANUARY 1, 1874.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 16, 1875.

The week closed upon an easy money market, somewhat improved in activity since the opening. The principal event of the day in monetary and business circles was the announcement of the suspension of Rogers & Burchfield, a well known firm engaged in the manufacture of sheet iron. It had been known for some days that this firm was in arrears on its paper, but it was hoped that the embarrassment would prove only temporary, and that their affairs would soon be brought into satisfactory shape. Their suspension was however announced to-day. No statement has as yet been made of the affairs of the suspended firm, and we cannot give any information as to their liabilities or assets.

The security of the money market has received a most unmistakeable evidence of its existence by the lack of disturbance accompanying the recent failures in the iron trade. The banks are so secure, and the policy of caution has been so rigidly adhered to for the past year, that these failures have hardly caused a ripple in financial circles. These recent events have not been altogether unexpected, and any possible effect that they may have had, has long ago been discounted. The condition of the loan market was not materially changed to-day. Prime commercial paper was readily taken by lenders at easy rates. Counter transactions were moderately active, and the total of the clearing house report—$5,963,116-69—shows activity in that line. The report is as follows:

Exchanges	$5,963,514 16
Balances	901,689 35

The market for stocks and local securities continues dull and lifeless. The following were the closing quotations for gold and Government bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	116⅝	117
Currency 6s, 1895	124½	125
6s, 1881, r	121¼	121½
6s, 1881, c	123½	123¾
5-20s, 1862, r	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c	120	120¼
5-20s, 1864, r	115	116
5-20s, 1864, c	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1865, r	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1865, c	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1867, r	119¾	120
5-20s, 1867, c	120	120¼
5-20s, 1868	120¼	120½
10-40's	115¾	116
10-40's	116	116¼
Currency 6's	123¼	124
New Jersey 6's	115¾	116
Pacific Mail	74⅝	74¾
Panama	128	130
Adams Express	95	96
Wells Fargo Express	78	78½
American Express	56¼	57
United States Express	56¼	57
Erie	21¾	22
Michigan Central	56½	57
Michigan Southern	44¾	45
Illinois Central	96	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90½
Chicago & Northwestern	36	36½
Do preferred	56½	57
Rock Island	104¼	104½
St. Paul common	32½	32¾
Do preferred	62	62½
Fort Wayne	97	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾	17
Union Pacific	67	67½
Harlem stock	131	132

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $112,000. Customs receipts $230,000. Bankers' bills 477@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116⅞, advanced to 117 and closed at 116⅞. Rates paid for borrowing ranged from ⅛ to 1-64 per cent. until Monday.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds close firm. Railroad bonds quietan late afternoon dealings. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened strong with an advance of from ½@1¾ per cent. There was a subsequent decline of from ½@¾ per cent. At second call the market was quiet but steady. Later there was a further decline of from ½@¾ per cent., stocks reaching the lowest point during the last hour of business. In final sales St. Paul recovered ¼ per cent., and some of the other shares ½ per cent. from the lowest point. The sales aggregated 183,100 shares, of which 3,300 were Erie, 47,100 Lake Shore, 6,100 Northwestern, 9,450 Pacific Mail, 4,000 St. Paul, 3,150 Ohio and Mississippi, 16,000 Western Union, 1,400 Union Pacific, 3,500 Michigan Central and 3,170 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	74⅜	St. Paul	32¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	Do preferred	62
Adams Express	100½	Wabash	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	78½	Do preferred	7
American Ex	56½	Fort Wayne	96¾
United States Ex	44	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	102⅝	Do preferred	20¾
Erie	22	Chicago & Alton	94½
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	15
Mich. Central	57¼	Burling'n & Q'cy	115½
Lake Shore	44¾	Cleveland & Pitts	90½
Illinois Central	96	Delaware & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	15¾
Northwestern	36½	Union Pac. stock	66¾
Do preferred	49¼	Central Pac. bds	109¾
N. J. Central	103¼	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	104¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1865	119½	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119½	10-40's	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	10-40's, coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	47¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	37¾		

LONDON, October 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day amounted to £141,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bill is 3¼ per cent., or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, old, 107½; 10-40's, 104¾; new fives, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 14¾; preferred 30.

—The Wall street markets to-day were in a more satisfactory condition. Gold made no further advance, but on the contrary closed ¼ lower. The money market was easy at 2½@3 per cent. on call, until near the close of bank hours, when the rate declined under a free supply to 1½ per cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington, to-day was $630,000, making a total for the week of $3,400,000. The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of $184,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day, and three months' discounts in open market ⅛ per cent. below yesterday's rate, which was 3½ per cent. Consols are again higher, closing at 94 5-16 both for money and the account. United States bonds were steady at 103¾@104 for old 1865s, 107½@107⅝ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s and 103½@103⅝ for new 5s. Erie sold at 14¾@14½ and the preferred at 30. The amount of business done in foreign exchange, as usual on Saturday, was very light, but nevertheless the leading drawers marked up their rates from $4 78 to $4 78¼, for long and from $4 82½ to $4 83 for demand bills. Actual business was at $4 77 and $4 81½.

The statement of the New York associated banks shows an increase of $2,356,100 in loans; and a decrease in the other items, viz.: $312,300 in specie, $3,861,400 in greenbacks and $1,457,300 in deposits, while the circulation is reduced by the small amount of $39,600. These changes cause a loss of $8,809,375 in the surplus reserve and leave $5,709,900 of greenbacks and gold on hand above the 25 per cent. of the deposits. The following are the figures for the week ending October 16, with comparison:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$282,124,600	$284,320,700	Inc. $2,356,100
Specie	6,701,500	6,389,200	Dec. 312,300
Legal tenders	60,356,900	56,495,500	Dec. 3,861,400
Deposits	220,135,100	228,669,800	Dec. 1,457,300
Circulation	17,852,400	17,812,800	Dec. 39,600

The proportion of gold and greenbacks to the deposits is 27.50 per cent., against 29.14 the week previous, 31.12 on October 2 and 31.15 on September 23. After deducting the specie from the deposits, the remaining deposits have a legal tender reserve of 25.41 per cent., against 27.01, 29.16 and 29 per cent. in the preceding statements.

The imports of general merchandise for the week were $4,376,192 in specie value, making, with $1,917,028 dry goods already reported, a total of $5,293,220, which compares with $6,602,070 in 1874, and $4,918,000 in 1873. The imports of specie were $223,508, mostly ($195,552) in gold. The exports of specie were $908,796, all in silver bars and Mexican coin, except $51,000 American gold coin to the Spanish West Indies.

—The *Bulletin* has the following pertinent remarks on the condition of the gold market, and the causes which have produced the scarcity of specie:

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Gold	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅝			
5-20's, 1864	119			
5-20's, 1865	119¾			
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅛			
5-20's, 1867	120⅝			
5-20's, 1868	120⅝			
10-40's	115¾			
10-40's	116			
Currency 6's	123¾			
New Jersey 6's	115¾			
Pacific Mail	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Pacific Mail, new	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Panama	128			
Adams Express	96			
Wells Fargo Express	78			
American Express	56¼			
United States Express	56¼			
Erie	22			
Michigan Central	56¾			57¼
Michigan Southern	44¾			
Illinois Central	96			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90			
Chicago & Northwestern	36			
Do preferred	56¾			
Rock Island	104¾			
St. Paul common	32¾			32¾
Do preferred	62			62
Fort Wayne	97			97
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾			17
Union Pacific	67			67
Harlem stock	131			

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $112,000. Customs receipts $230,000. Bankers' bills 477@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116⅞, advanced to 117 and closed at 116⅞. Rates paid for borrowing ranged from ⅛ to 1-64 per cent. until Monday.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds close firm. Railroad bonds quietan late afternoon dealings. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened strong with an advance of from ½@1¾ per cent. There was a subsequent decline of from ½@¾ per cent. At second call the market was quiet but steady. Later there was a further decline of from ½@¾ per cent., stocks reaching the lowest point during the last hour of business. In final sales St. Paul recovered ¼ per cent., and some of the other shares ½ per cent. from the lowest point. The sales aggregated 183,100 shares, of which 3,300 were Erie, 47,100 Lake Shore, 6,100 Northwestern, 9,450 Pacific Mail, 4,000 St. Paul, 3,150 Ohio and Mississippi, 16,000 Western Union, 1,400 Union Pacific, 3,500 Michigan Central and 3,170 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	74⅜	St. Paul	32¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	Do preferred	62
Adams Express	100½	Wabash	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	78½	Do preferred	7
American Ex	56¼	Fort Wayne	96¾
United States Ex	44	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	102⅝	Do preferred	20¾
Erie	22	Chicago & Alton	94½
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	15
Mich. Central	57¼	Burling'n & Q'cy	115½
Lake Shore	44¾	Cleveland & Pitts	90½
Illinois Central	96	Delaware & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	15¾
Northwestern	36½	Union Pac. stock	66¾
Do preferred	49¼	Central Pac. bds	109¾
N. J. Central	103¼	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	104¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1865	119½	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119½	10-40's	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	10-40's, coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	47¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	37¾		

LONDON, October 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day amounted to £141,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bill is 3¼ per cent., or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, old, 107½; 10-40's, 104¾; new fives, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 14¾; preferred 30.

—The Wall street markets to-day were in a more satisfactory condition. Gold made no further advance, but on the contrary closed ¼ lower. The money market was easy at 2½@3 per cent. on call, until near the close of bank hours, when the rate declined under a free supply to 1½ per cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington, to-day was $630,000, making a total for the week of $3,400,000. The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of $184,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day, and three months' discounts in open market ⅛ per cent. below yesterday's rate, which was 3½ per cent. Consols are again higher, closing at 94 5-16 both for money and the account. United States bonds were steady at 103¾@104 for old 1865s, 107½@107⅝ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s and 103½@103⅝ for new 5s. Erie sold at 14¾@14½ and the preferred at 30. The amount of business done in foreign exchange, as usual on Saturday, was very light, but nevertheless the leading drawers marked up their rates from $4 78 to $4 78¼, for long and from $4 82½ to $4 83 for demand bills. Actual business was at $4 77 and $4 81½.

The statement of the New York associated banks shows an increase of $2,356,100 in loans; and a decrease in the other items, viz.: $312,300 in specie, $3,861,400 in greenbacks and $1,457,300 in deposits, while the circulation is reduced by the small amount of $39,600. These changes cause a loss of $8,809,375 in the surplus reserve and leave $5,709,900 of greenbacks and gold on hand above the 25 per cent. of the deposits. The following are the figures for the week ending October 16, with comparison:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$282,124,600	$284,320,700	Inc. $2,356,100
Specie	6,701,500	6,389,200	Dec. 312,300
Legal tenders	60,356,900	56,495,500	Dec. 3,861,400
Deposits	220,135,100	228,669,800	Dec. 1,457,300
Circulation	17,852,400	17,812,800	Dec. 39,600

The proportion of gold and greenbacks to the deposits is 27.50 per cent., against 29.14 the week previous, 31.12 on October 2 and 31.15 on September 23. After deducting the specie from the deposits, the remaining deposits have a legal tender reserve of 25.41 per cent., against 27.01, 29.16 and 29 per cent. in the preceding statements.

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Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—There is a steady feeling in the market, with liberal receipts of barley and oats. Wheat is active at easy prices; the week's receipts are 16,010 bushels. We note a sale of 1 car spring wheat at $1 31. Old wheat is rather nominal at $1 50@1 52 per bushel for white; $1 48@1 50 for amber; $1 45@1 46 for red winter; new wheat is in good demand for strictly sound grades. Michigan white wheat is active at $1 40@1 48 per bushel; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35. Corn is easy and rather quiet; receipts for the week are 6,000 bushels. We noted sales of 8 carshelled on track at 70c; 1 car do 71c. We quote shelled at 70 @71c in bush lots; 1 car yellow 69½c; 1 car high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; ear corn, 1 car, 67@72c; by the bushel at 65@70c; 1 car 69@70c for mixed; new ear is quotable at 46@ 50c. Oats were steady and active; the week's receipts are 10,000 bushels. We note transactions of 1 half-car Ohio white at 42c; 1 car do at 43c; 1 car Western mixed at 40c; 2 carsdo at 39c per bushel. Ohio and Pennsylvania, do, 43@44c; dark to light mixed, 40@42c. Barley active and in liberal supply, with receipts for the week of 30,000 bushels. We heard of the sale of 1 car spring at $1 30. We quote at $1 30@1 35 for prime spring; $1 10@1 25 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is fairly active, with receipts of 7,000 bushels, at 87@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@5c above wholesale. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, was as follows, at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	B'ley bush.	Rye, bush.
Oct. 9, '75	9,692,427	5,967,392	2,744,684	1,737,869	314,697
Oct. 2, '75	9,687,384	6,531,961	2,626,929	1,911,037	312,194
Sept. 25, '75	8,118,729	6,747,888	2,243,693	1,933,961	231,229
Sept. 18, '75	7,722,757	7,092,766	1,819,179	1,824,396	230,127
Sept. 11, '75	7,253,109	7,208,808	2,126,206	2,172,754	167,645
Aug. 28, '75	6,499,329	7,694,433	2,167,698	1,932,207	167,218
Aug. 21, '75	6,013,907	7,925,701	1,941,229	1,902,124	166,403
Aug. 14, '75	6,694,207	8,167,207	1,468,053	50,063	110,335
Aug. 7, '75	10,388,068	5,767,814	1,767,867	940,906	107,977

FLOUR.—Receipts are about an average being 8,721 barrels for the week. The market is inactive at steady prices. We quote the wholesale rates for the local retailers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 00 bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 50; No. 2 do do flour $4 25; in sacks 25c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $6 50@6 75; choice to fancy brands of family flour at $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota at $7 25; new red winter flour is active at $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $7 25; buckwheat flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 $ dozen packages; cornmeal 90c $ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 $ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $6 25 $ bbl.

HAY.—The market is weak and depressed with receipts of 2,240 bales during the week. We note sales of one car mixed hay at $17 00. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $18 00@19 00 $ ton; No. 2 $15 00@17 00; straight prairie $12 00@14 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 $ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 $ ton.

MILL FEED.—We quote bran at 90@95c $ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 $ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 50 $ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 $ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 $ cwt. We note a sale of 1 car bran at 92½c.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Under liberal receipts, amounting to 3,311 barrels for the week, the market is easy but unchanged. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 50 $ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS.—The supply is light and demand unimportant. Quotations are nominal at $1 95@2 05 for prime medium; navies $2 10@2 20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—We quote new buckwheat flour at $4 00 per cwt.

BUTTER.—The demand for the best grades is active at firm prices. We quote extra creamery rolls at 36@37c $ lb; prime to choice dairy was steady at 28@30c; fair to good 22@25c; common to fair 18@20c. The receipts by rail were 249 packages during the week.

CRANBERRIES.—Are a little easier at $10 00 $ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Are in fair demand at 2 00@3 25 $ box.

CHESTNUTS.—Sales were made to-day at $6 00@ 7 00 $ bushel.

CHEESE.—The market is advanced, with a firm feeling. Receipts for the week were 229 boxes. We quote at 13½@14c $ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@ 14½c; Swiss Limburger 14@16c.

CIDER.—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@ 8 00 $ barrel.

EGGS.—There was a light supply and quotations were at 24@25c $ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES.—There was a rather light supply and prices were firm at 70@75 $ bu.

HONEY.—New domestic honey is quoted at 30@35c $ pound; California honey is quoted at 26c per $.

MINCE MEAT.—Prices are quoted at 12c per $.

POTATOES.—The week's receipts were again large, reaching 9,500 bushels. We note sales in car lots on track at 55@60c $ bushel. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 $ barrel; 50@55c $ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 50@4 00 $ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY.—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 5@6c $ pair.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 50@1 60; timothy seed is quiet at $2 75@2 80 $ bushels. Cloverseed $8 25@8 50.

VEGETABLES.—We quote onions in somewhat improved demand at somewhat steadier rates. Cabbages are quoted at $1 50@1 90 per hundred. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

The market for long extracts eased off a little from the extreme quotations previously made, but an advance in bulk-meats is expected in the early part of the week. Receipts for the week are 2,560 pieces and 446 tierces.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 11½c $ lb; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16½c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12½c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK.—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $17 00.

LARD.—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, $ lb, 14¾@15c; half bbls do 15¼@15½c; in buckets, 15¾@16c; in 5 lb cans, 16½@17c; 3 lb cans, 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 6 lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL.—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 $ gallon. No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium 6c, 7½@8c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reviews the week's markets for provisions as follows: "There has been little interest manifested in the market during the week, there being such a scarcity of orders, especially for hams, shoulders and bacon, that holders were induced to modify their views materially in hopes of stimulating the demand, and by so doing partially bay penedbore, the apparent stock has increased as prices have declined, but the sales have not and have been well sustained, and a fair consumptive demand has been experienced for such articles. The foreign exchange quotations for the week ending Saturday did not vary largely from the corresponding week last year, and there is reasonable probability that it will keep up for the remaining two or three weeks of the corresponding year. The weather has been favorable for the beginning of hog packing. Sharp frosts nearly every morning—and considerable business would doubtless be done if there was an adequate supply of hogs. The few firms which have commenced slaughtering find buyers of green shoulders and hams at pretty full prices among the sugar-curers who are desirous of getting a supply for their trade early in the season, and as there is no difficulty in disposing of the lard they are themselves obliged to cure only the sides. There have been many contracts made for hogs for delivery in November and December at and about $7 00 per cental gross. The United Railroads Stock Yards have made a material reduction in their charges for yarding and weighing, which will doubtless have a favorable influence in bringing live stock generally, and hogs especially, to this market, and as the facilities of several of our largest packing houses have been greatly increased it is probable that the season which is now opening will witness an increase in our business in this line. The chief interest of most packers, however, now centers in the new season, and the prospects of the supply of hogs and the probable demand for the product, which we have noted with, as usual, varying views. There is no doubt that hogs will find a ready market, but whether the product will sell at prices which will afford an adequate remuneration is a point which is questioned."

(By Associated Press.)

Groceries.

There is a steady trade somewhat checked by the unfavorable weather, but on fair volume. Prices are unchanged as follow

Green Coffees.	$ lb.	*Sugars.*	$ lb.
Fancy Rio	27	c Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	26½	c Standard C	10¼c
Prime Rio	25	c Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	24	c Yellow C	9¾c
Java	35	c Franklin, yellow	9 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	30	c Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	37	c Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	$ gal.
Teas.		Strictly ch. N. O	72c
Young Hyson	50@ $1 00	Syrup	70c
Gunpowder	50@ $1 25	Good	65c
Imperial	55@ $1 00	*Soaps.*	
Japan	45@ $1 00	Ex. white dips	7½c
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar drips	6½c
Fancy	85	Lower grades	3@5½c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	$ lb.
Rice.		Pearl	5½c
Choice Carolina	8¼c	Silver gloss	5½c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, $ box	$4 25
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, $ box	6 0
Allspice	18 @19 c	Olive soap, $ box	7

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 17, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 106	54	79	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29 783	58	41	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29 784	54	37	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.829 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermometer...50 Lowest thermom....31

Day and Evening Classes.

At the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on or address, J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Arrest of Traveling Agent Sharper.

A man named J. W. Anderson was arrested yesterday by Officer Scott for forgery or false pretences, on oath of Mr. J. O. Allen, a nursery man. It appears that the defendant engaged to take orders for trees, plants, &c., on a percentage. He got ahead of his employer by sending bogus orders and drawing promptly for the percentage. Anderson was committed for a hearing on Monday.

Arrested on Requisitions.

Deputy Sheriffs O'Donnell and Wilkins arrested Gideon Mossely on a requisition of the Governor of New York to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on a charge of seduction, and Deputy Sheriff Cornelius Pitcher, of Duchess county, where the offense was committed, returned with the prisoner. The warrant was indorsed by His Honor, Judge Sterrett.

Deputy Sheriff Al. Scandrett also arrested Jacob Needy, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, for false pretenses, and he was taken back by Deputy Sheriff George M. Zeigler, of Clinton county, Ohio.

Suspension of a Prominent Iron Firm.

The announcement was made on Saturday that the well-known iron manufacturing firm of Rogers & Burchfield had suspended payment. It was known that they had been embarrassed for some little time past, but it was expected that they would arrange their affairs and proceed with their business. This seems to have been impossible, however, and the suspension followed. Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield have two mills the "Iron City" and the "Siberian," one situated at Lesechburgh and the other at Apollo, Armstrong county. They were extensively engaged in the manufacture of polished sheet iron.

Charity Entertainment.

This evening the "Pepper Family," a leading local amateur dramatic society, will give an entertainment in St. Bridget's lecture hall, Eleventh ward, for the benefit of the poor of that vicinity, irrespective of sect. The programme for the occasion includes "The Irish Broommaker," a roaring farce; "The Sinuous Twins," a rollicking farce, and, as the interlude, the third and fifth scenes from the tragic dramatization of Walter Scott's celebrated "Lady of the Lake." The same bill was given last Tuesday night for the benefit of the orphans, and such was its success artistically and financially that it was concluded to repeat it for the benefit of the suffering poor, in anticipation of the coming severe winter.

Catholic Church Dedication.

The announcement was made some time since that the old Fourth Presbyterian Church building on Penn avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, had been purchased and would be remodeled for the occupancy of a Polish Roman Catholic congregation. There are quite a number of Polish Catholics in this vicinity, but they have never before had their own distinct place of worship. Through the energy of Rev. Anton Kiowitzer, who has been chosen pastor of the congregation they have been enabled to purchase and refit the building named. The dedication took place yesterday morning and was largely attended, the various catholic societies of this vicinity turning out in procession.

The Public School Question in Politics.

Prof. A. Burt argues that the introduction of the public school question with politics will be of benefit to the school system, and says: "An earnest discussion of this subject will probably result in the following benefits: The Catholic party will learn that their hopes of abolishing the public schools, or dividing the school fund among the sects is anti-American, in direct violation of the policy of our government, and can never be obtained. The Protestants will learn that the maintaining of Protestant worship under pretense of sustaining schools, and taxing all parties for the support of Protestant worship is utterly out of the later and spirit of our laws, and the schools will only be acceptable to all reasonable people by being placed upon an impartial and truly unsectarian basis."

Death of a Pittsburgh Lady in Memphis.

Many citizens of Pittsburgh were shocked on Saturday on receiving the sad intelligence of the death at Memphis, Tenn., of Mrs. Sallie L. McMeal, wife of Dr. Daniel McMeal. It is generally known that Dr. McMeal for six months past has been practicing his profession in the city named, but his wife did not join him until but a few weeks since. Soon after her arrival Mrs. McMeal took the yellow fever, prevailing there, and her mother and sister were sent for, and they, together with the Doctor, were also prostrated. They are now but light attacks and they are in a fair way of recovery, but Mrs. McMeal died on Friday last. The intelligence was a shock to the friends of the family here, very few of whom knew of her sickness and none that there was danger. Mrs. McMeal was a daughter of our well-known young journalist N. J. Bigley, Esq., and was a most estimable woman. The body arrived here yesterday and the funeral services will take place as announced elsewhere, at Aboville, to-day.

A "Golden Wedding" in Niles.

On the evening of the 8th instant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ward, of Niles, Ohio, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, in the presence of a large number of their relatives, friends and neighbors. The services were held at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. Josiah Robbins. The house and grounds were decorated in the most tasteful manner, and brilliantly illuminated. Over the parlor mantel was a handsome portrait of a deceased son and brother, "Dunc," which was beautifully ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and surmounted with the words: "They will be done." As the evening advanced and the guests arrived, there was an apparent anxiety to see the bride and groom, but they were not long in suspense, for about nine o'clock they descended, accompained by all their children, grand children and great grand children, twenty-five in all entered the large reception room, the bride and groom taking the advance. As they entered the room Mr. and Mrs. Ward took their position in the center and the relatives formed around. The Rev. Samuel Cavin Swope, formerly the pastor of the Presbytersan church, in Niles, then stepped forward and made a short address, from which we learn that William Ward was born in Sheffield, England, on January 11, 1806, arrived in Pittsburgh with his father's family. He was apprenticed to William Price, foundryman, well known to the early residents of this city. Some years afterward he left the foundry and engaged as a puddler in the Union Mills, in which was erected the first puddling furnace west of the Alleghenies. While here he met Miss Ann MacIntosh, a Scottish lass, raised among the heather on the banks of the beautiful Loch Ness, and who had come to this country in 1819 with a married sister. This meeting took place in 1823, and on the 8th of October, 1825, they were married by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

Shortly afterward, in company with some friends, they removed to New Lisbon, and formed what was then known as the "Equitable Co-operative Association," consisting of a rolling mill, charcoal blast furnace, a grist mill and saw mill. But the malaria of this new country drove them back to Pittsburgh, where they remained until 1832, about fourteen years, during which time he was employed making wrought iron nails, with hammer upon the anvil, and in the spring of 1832, in company with his brother James and their families, came to Niles, Ohio, and founded the iron Works of James Ward & Co., the original partners being James Ward, Thomas Russell and Wm. Ward, the latter being the only surviving member of the firm. He withdrew from it some time after the death of his brother, and has since been engaged in the manufacturing of pig iron, under the firm of Wm. Ward & Co.

After the address, Mr. Stewart read selections from Scripture, and closed with prayer. Congratulations then followed, after which a sumptuous repast was served to the guests.

Miss Hattie McLain, of Warren, then sung, with instrumental accompaniment, the beautiful song and chorus, commencing:

"While the silver tints the gold
And together we grow old,
I will linger ever near
Speaking words of hope and cheer.
For to me you seem as young,
As when first my praise you sung,
And I love you just the same,
As the blushing, flower maid."

The examination of the presents was next in order. These were numerous and costly —among them a gold headed cane, from Mrs. Wright, the only surviving sister of Mr. Ward, seven years his senior, and who a short time ago celebrated her golden wedding. The remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant conversation, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and the ceremonies closed by all present rising and singing the long meter doxology.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Good Attendance Saturday—Attractions for the Present Week, &c.

The success of the Exposition is no longer a matter of speculation. The experience of the past week shows beyond a doubt that it will succeed. The best thing after the flower show Saturday was the throng of visitors throughout the day and evening. They rolled in rapidly all day, the attendance including the children of the schools in the two cities, the workingmen, the business men—in fact, all classes. Our own people for the first time since the opening manifested a popular disposition to appreciate the earnest efforts of the management to delight them. And the sight made the worthy projectors of the great show rejoice.

The cut flower displays of Saturday were very fine—the most beautiful show of floral ornaments ever seen in this city. Without entering into a detailed description of the various specimens exhibited, we will give the awards of the judges, from which it will be seen that the leading florists of the city secured the prizes. The awards are as follows:

Best display in variety of floral work, $15, B. A. Elliott & Co.

Second best display in variety of floral work, $8, J. R. & A. Murdoch.

Best single piece of floral work, silver medal and $5, B. A. Elliott & Co.

The third competitive exhibition of cut flowers will take place next Wednesday.

Owing to the rough weather Saturday the balloon did not go up. To-day, however, Mr. Grimley, accompanied by a member of the press, will make an ascension.

The art gallery has received a communication from Chicago giving an account of the pictures that have been shipped. Among a large number of pictures the following noted ones are: Mount Adams, Bierstadt; Mountain Lake, Bierstadt; California Spring, Bierstadt; The fall of Ajax, James Hamilton; Off Holyhead, St. George's Channel, W. E. Norton; The Wanderers, Constant Meyer; Morning, Ph. Webster and P. Moran.

Several excursions have been arranged for the present week, and a large attendance from the country and adjacent towns is expected.

FINE DISPLAY OF BRASS GOODS.

Upon entering the main building from Power Hall, the attention of the observing visitor is immediately attracted by a row of show cases to the left of the middle aisle containing hundreds of articles of brass work of the finest possible description. This constitutes a portion of the immense, varied and interesting display of brass work, gas and steam fitters tools, novelties and new inventions manufactured and exhibited by the well-known firm of Bailey, Farrell & Co. It reflects great credit upon Pittsburgh to be able to contribute at least one collection of manufactured goods in this line that can with difficulty be surpassed by the products of any similar establishment in the country. The firm designated have by all odds made the best effort in this line of any exhibitors at our exposition. The space occupied by them is seventy-two feet in length, and is mainly devoted to goods of their own manufacture. The brasswork, to which we propose briefly to refer, is carefully and tastefully arranged in the show cases above mentioned. The case nearest the door contains various kinds of brass work finished and unfinished, adapted to ordinary use. The next case is filled with basin and bath faucets of artistic designs and a remarkable degree of finish. In this compartment are a number of plated articles and devices of the firm's own invention. The third case is devoted to machinists and steam fitters brass work in fine, rich colors. One particularly fine specimen of work in this case is a lubricator for engine cylinders, which is also an invention of the exhibitors. In the fourth division we find a great number and variety of very fine samples of engine builders brass work and several pieces of cocks and valves in the same condition they were found when taken from the sand. The uniformity and richness of their color is worthy of noteworthy. Having glanced at the contents of the cases, we come to a stand where are exhibited some of the novelties produced by the firm in actual use, and beyond these are steam pumps, steam guages, gas and steam fitters tools, the wondrful "Hydro Pneumatic puzzle," and many other curious and useful appliances, of which we defer a detailed description. Suffice it to say that Bailey, Farrell & Co. have gotten up a display of brass work that eclipses any that were shown at the Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis Expositions.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Harris & Ewing, the representative Pittsburgh house in this line, make an elaborate display, without any efforts to attract the eye by fancy show. They have, nevertheless made an exhibit of their goods that cannot fail to arrest the attention of passers by. The young man in charge, Mr. James Little, deserves credit for his taste in the grouping, and the public will appreciate his effort to label the goods on exhibition in plain English as far as possible. On a separate counter, and protected by a row of drugs, we find the propriety goods for which this house is so justly celebrated. Each corner ornamented with huge bottles filled and labelled as follows: Dod Harris' Summer Cordial for children teething, and all summer diseases," "Cramp Cure for every kind of pain," "Harris' Liniment Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best," "Continental Worm Drops, a homeopathic vermifuge." The last named article seemed to attract more than ordinary attention, and we congeates to the recent Medical Convention in session in Pittsburgh.

STEVENSON & FOSTER,

corner Wood street and Third avenue, have a display of stationery, blank books, poster cards, circular and wood cut printing, cordial politeness and attention to visitors. While their counting house and bank blank books are of superior paper and bound in most substantial manner, they have several sets of ledgers, journals and day books, which for quality of paper, external material and artistic finish cannot be surpassed in this, or any other exhibition. They consist of plain and ornamental. These bank books are bound in full Russia, enamelled, inlaid with velvelt. Gold plated monogram and stick-of-fast corners, all elaborately gilt on side and back. They have from their establishment, specimens of sterotyping and electrotyping which will compare favorably, with any made in the East.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

The firm of E. D. Weyburn, No. 90 Smithfild street, have a great variety of lamps, glassware, pendants, brackets and chandeliers at their stand on the right hand side of the gallery. Some articles of the engraved glassware they exhibit show a wonderful taste in design and skill in execution.

In this department the display made by Messrs. J. P. Smith & Son, of No. 189 Liberty street, is deserving of mention. It comprises a varied assortment of goods, arranged in the form of a pyramid, surmounted by a splendid chandelier. The lamps shown embrace the best models in use, all of which are sealed with the approval of experience.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.

The Grangers who visit our Exposition will find the extensive collection of seeds, at the stand of the firm above named, in the east gallery a feature of interest. The exhibit includes grass and farm seeds generally. Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co., though represented at the Exposition only in their seed department, are among our leading wholesale grocers and produce men. They make their business known through the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

THE DEXTER SPRING.

The celebrated Dexter Spring manufactured at Hulton, Pa., has been placed on exhibition at the Exposition. It has been brought to the highest degree of perfection yet reached in this class of carriages, and is offered to the world as the best and easiest spring for vehicles ever invented. By its peculiar construction the following points are secured to wit: strength and beauty, durability, easy, graceful and useful and easy motion and noisiess action. The practicable workings of the "Dexter" can be seen at the stand of the stock carers a member of the company will illustrate the superiority over all others on the market.

THE PARIS PREMIUM PLOW.

Near the door of the first entrance to the main building stands one of the most perfect and finely finished agricultural implements ever exhibited anywhere. This is a No. 52 iron center steel plow manutured by Hall & Speer in 1867 and entered at the Exposition by their successors, Messrs. A. Speer & Sons. Its recent plow constituted a portion of the great Paris Exposition, and was awarded a premium consisting of a bronze medal. It was thence to Hamburg, where the firm also obtained a medal. We shall not attempt to give the reader anything like an adequate idea of its splendor and beauty, for in this attempt we shall not hope for success. It is entirely of iron, silver plated, painted in bright colors and in artistic style and highly polished. The finish is the highest that was probably ever attained on an article of this kind. The clevis, wrench and various portions of the plow are heavily silver plated, in which work alone great expense was incurred. No one who makes a tour of the Institute building can afford to miss seeing this model production of the Globe Plow Works.

THE GREAT HAT AND FUR HOUSE

Of Fleming & Oglevee, No. 139 Wood street, is represented at the Exposition by two show cases containing goods of the finest description in their line. The firm are located on the right hand side of the second floor, beyond the center of the building and near the railing of the gallery. In one of their cases is a lot of samples of the various styles and varieties in ladies furs, while the other is filled with hats mostly of their own manufacture. They also exhibit a number of carriage and other robes of the finest character. While this display is creditable to the house, it only consists of samples of a comparatively small portion of the immense stock on exhibition at the salesroom, on Wood street. The house has long occupied the leading place in the hat and fur trade at this point and is one of the principal establishments in this line in the entire Western country. The stock of hats, ladies furs, seal saques, carriage robes &c., this season is one of the largest and finest we have ever beheld. The fur department is particularly large and embraces all the various styles in favor from the finest and most costly, down to the cheaper grades so that the tastes and means of all can be equally suited. There are few other establishments in this city where business is so systematically conducted, or where customers experience less difficulty in making their selections and obtaining satisfaction from the goods purchased. This is especially true in reference to the wholesale department, the facilities and business of which are being constantly increased. Dealers from the surrounding country who visit the Exposition should not only examine the cases of goods exhibited by Fleming & Oglevee, but make it a point to call at the hat and fur establishment and hat manufactory, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the advantages possessed.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Morning Session.

The Institute convened pursuant to adjournment at the Ralston School Hall, Penn avenue, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning.

Called to order by Prof. J. P. Andrews, of the Executive Committee, Dr. B. C. Jillson in the chair.

We could not fail to contrast the difference in the attendance upon our Institutes in the city as compared with that last evening on the South Side. The attendance was small, much smaller than it should have been. Teachers should realize their duty as implied by the mere fact that they are employed, not only to teach, but also to take care of the general educational interests of the schools, as ordered by our Boards of Directors and Board of Control.

The first exercise of the morning consisted in the singing of a duet, entitled "The Gypsy Countess," by Misses Luella Alexander and Flora Birdy, of the Ralston school. Professor Joel M. Darling conducted the singing. The piece was very well rendered.

The next performance consisted of a model lesson—infant class—by Miss Lizzie Scott, of the Ralston school. The exercise consisted in a reading and spelling lesson from sentences printed on the blackboard; also of a recitation of simple numbers; counting, simple exercises in addition and subtraction, with and easy development of the reasoning now employed in analyzing the same. The recitation was well conducted, and cannot fail to be productive of good results to all young teachers, or, we had better say, to all primary teachers. A very commendable feature of the exercise was a recitation accompanied by music, making it a pleasing exercise for the little ones to engage in.

Then followed a paper on the "Assignment and Preparation of Lessons," by W. R. Ford, which was a very pointed, instructive and useful effort, and was well received by the Institute. A general discussion of the paper then followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Squires Eaton, Burtt and Luckey.

Miss Annie Lutton, accompanied by Prof. Joel M. Darling on the organ, then rendered in good style, a song entitled, "When I was born unto this world."

T. Jeff. Duncan, M. A., followed with a paper on Mental Arithmetic, and its importance as a study in our schools, which proved entertaining, and was the last animated discussion by Messrs. Burtt, Luckey, Still and Cochran.

On motion of W. R. Ford, Esq., a committee consisting of Messrs. Ford, Montgomery and Stephenson was appointed to prepare suitable obituary resolutions in memory of Miss Jennie E. Johnson, and Miss Annie Wakefield, deceased. Adjourned.

BASE BALL.

The Xanthas go to Meadville to-morrow to play the Mutuals of that place. On Wednesday they play the return game with the Oil City club at Oil city.

In the second game of the series between the Downers and the Xanthas, at Union park Saturday, the former club won, after a very closely contested game, by a score of 6 to 2. This game, like the former, was of much interest, as a purse of $200 was the trophy of victory.

The Downers have disbanded for the season with a good record, having won eleven of the fourteen games played by them.

The H. B. Lightner, Saturday, played a game with the Fairplay and won by a score of 26 to 15. The L's have disbanded for the season.

Prompt Action With a Thief.

Mr. John Hawkins, an Englishman, was robbed on Friday night while stopping at the Iron City Hotel, Penn avenue, of a silver watch and a pocket book containing twenty-nine dollars. On discovering his loss Saturday morning he stated that he had reason to suspect Tom Logan, an employe of the house, whom he pointed out. Officer Snyder started in search of Riddle, and in a short sime found him at the Union Depot with the stolen watch, pocket book and money in his possession. The accused was taken before Acting Mayor Butler, and after a hearing was committed to jail, in default of bail, to ately sent to the Grand Jury, as the prosecutor did not wish to be detained in the city, and in less than an hour a true bill was found. The case will be tried to-day, probably.

Quarterly Mortuary Report.

Mr. John G. Little, registry clerk in the office of the Board of Health, furnishes us with full statistics of deaths in Pittsburgh for the quarter ending October 2, 1875, which we condense as follows: The total deaths were 880. Of these 473 were males, and 407 female, and number of colored persons was 33. Married 184; single 673. Of the total number 610 were natives of Pittsburgh.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quarter end'g April 3, 1875	362	321	683
Quarter end'g July 3, 1875	429	360	789
Quarter end'g Oct. 2, 1874	582	487	1,069
Quarter end'g Oct. 2, 1875	473	416	889

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet in regular session this afternoon.

THE Water Committee will meet in special session this evening.

THE County Republican Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon.

THIEVES, Saturday night, broke into a confectionery on South avenue, near the Exposition building, and stole a lot of candies.

THE sales of crude oil last week aggregated 634,000 barrels, against 518,000 the previous week, or 1,152,000 for the two weeks.

PATRICK GRADY, who was injurpd on the 6 5th inst., by the fall of an embankment in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, died last Saturday.

FRED. STOLTE, who is charged before Deputy Mayor Hoerr with feloniously shooting John Hite, has waived a hearing and given bail for court.

ANDREW BOLE was arrested on Saturday by officer O'Mara on the charge of the larceny of a silver watch, on oath of Fred. Schrimp. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

A SMALL boy by the name of Hope Handy, while playing on a dredgeboat at the landing at Port Perry, Saturday evening, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered.

FRANK DENMARSH left Wheeling Saturday for Steubenville, to engage quarters for Felsing, who rows against Peal at that place next Saturday. Billy Scharff arrived in the city Saturday.

THE Isabella Furnace No. 2 made during last week 714 1240 2240 tons of pig iron, one-third of this being No. 1 and the balance No. 2 iron. This is the greatest amount of iron ever produced by any one furnace.

THE water tank in the Twenty-seventh ward, supplying the bill districts of the South Side, is full to overflowing, and it is said that it gives greater force through the fire plugs there than is had in any other part of the city.

THE new incline railway of the Castle Shannon Company will be open to the public on Monday and after Tuesday. Arrangements have been made, we understand, by which the Birmingham street cars and the incline can be used with one ticket at the regular fare.

THE epizooty seriously affects the Fire Department horses, and a number of them are out of service. Both the horses used by the Chief Engineers were almost unfit for service on Saturday, while in several of the engine companies preparations were made to run the machines by hand.

CITIZENS in the vicinity of the Mechanic street bridge complain that a crowd of bad boys spend their Sundays in running foot races on the bridge. The police of Allegheny have tried to arrest these Sabbath desecrators, but as they live in Pittsburgh and escape to their side of the river, the effects of the Northside bluecoats are generally fruitless.

JAMES HARRIS, of this city, was set upon by a party of ruffians in Harrisburg Friday night, who knocked him down and beat him severely. One of the scoundrels during the melee, drew a large knife across the throat of Mr. Harris, inflicting a gash about three inches in length. A physician who examined the wound said that the knife was within an eighth of an inch of the jugular vein.

Two young men, named Henry Wick and Joseph Wilson, visited a number of cigar stores in Allegheny Saturday, and by representing that they were about to embark in the cigar business in Sharpsburg, obtained a large number of "samples" cigars. Officers McIntyre and Marshall discovered their little game and escorted them to the lock-up. Yesterday morning, upon paying for the property thus obtained, the young men were released.

THOMAS BALL, a blacksmith employed at the Standard Nut Company, on the South Side, died suddenly last evening at his boarding house in the Thirtieth ward. The deceased had been on a protracted spree, and was sent to jail for ten days to "sober him up." Saturday morning his term expired and he went house. Yesterday he took sick and died, as above stated. He leaves a wife.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Its Work of Half a Century—Large Meeting at Dr. Scovel's Church—Interesting Addresses and Statistics.

A meeting was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Scovel, pastor, in commemoration of the work of the American Tract Society during the half century of its existence. The attendance was very large.

After a voluntary by the choir, Gen. J. K. Moorhead stated that this was the semicentennial meeting of the American Tract Society, that Society that has done so much for the poor and destitute in our own and other lands. He had been requested to attend and announce the speakers.

Rev. Rossiter, Western District Secretary, read a chapter from the Scriptures, and Rev. S. F. Scovel led in prayer.

The 46th hymn, or 100th psalm versified.

"All People that on Earth do Dwell was then announced by Rev. Scovel and sung by the audience and choir.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

Rev. J. M. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the society, was then introduced and gave a brief history of the work of the society during the last half century. After a few introductory remarks he stated the object of the society when first formed, and now, to be to diffuse a knowledge of Christ, for the salvation of men, and especially to diffuse such knowledge among the most ignorant in our own and foreign counties. The simple and saving truths of the gospel are the foundation of the society, and from these they have never departed, as they believe. They had the one object before them, to save souls, and it is proper to ask what has been done and how accomplished? As a Christian publishing house it was its work to print and circulate the gospel. The first few years this was done only in tracts, but afterwards more extensive publications were given out. Now, at the close of half a century, they have in their catalogue 5,000 volumes and distinct publications, including all sizes, large and small volumes. The coming of foreigners with other tongues to our shores imposed upon the Society the duty of preparing publications for them. The Society has done this, has issued 1,500 distinct publications in thirteen or fourteen languages. There is not a language spoken in this country that is not provided for. The circulation of publications in other languages are, of course, more in foreign countries than here. The Tract Society prepared and distributed among the soldiers during the war hundreds of thousands of publications. The freedmen were promptly looked after, and so with every necessity that appears the Society does its work properly and promptly. To aid the missionaries abroad has been a great work. The printing and circulation by this means has cost the society $600,000. Including the publications for this purpose at the house in New York, being in thirty-three different languages, they have provided others to the number of one hundred and forty-three different languages and dialects.

Now how were these printed documents distributed? Thus has been a vast work, and every available means have been employed. First, they endeavored to circulate the truth through individuals. Some $100,000 has been expended annually through special distributions among individuals—outside of churches and societies. The seamen have been particularly attended to at all our seaports. One man devotes himself to suppling every vessel that leaves a foreign port with light, interesting tracts in the language necessary, before the vessel starts for this country. So in all vessels they form a library of "The Truth as it is in Jesus," during the whole voyage. So with all emigrants arriving and with our own coasting vessels.

Very early it was seen that systematic work was necessary, and some forty years ago they devised evangelical agencies to supply churches. Later the arrangement took in colportage, and through this the society is doing the greatest work everywhere. Some idea of the colportage work sums up in two or three of its many parts as follows: For instance, the Rossiter Colporteurs have made eleven million Christian visits! They have circulated thirteen million volumes of the Truth, in many places that could not otherwise have been reached. Colportage has held or caused to be held 450,000 prayer meetings or small gatherings for worship in out of the way places.

The speaker referred at some length to the work that is to do. It is estimated that one-third of the people of this country are beyond the reach of church organizations or religious societies and among them is done by the Tract Society. The American Tract Society was born during a revival and has lived in revival. It is again that there is now more harmony among Protestant denominations than ever before and he believed that the American Tract Society had done much to aid it. The society was successful in organizing lay agencies and in the general distribution of its publication through every channel.

At the conclusion of the address the audience sang the fiftieth hymn.

THE WORK TO DO.

Mr. H. E. Simmons was next announced to address the audience upon the practical workings of the society. He said he desired to speak as a business man to business men upon the work of the American Tract Society and how it is to be aided and made more successful. He referred to the great work to do, how agents of the society are frequently from all parts of the country, the finding of many families, members of which never heard the word of God preached. The speaker illustrated the work of the society, especially through colporteurs, and said that the 210 at work last year had found not less than 26,000 persons that never attended a church, and 7,000 families that were entirely destitute of religious reading. The Society reaches all everywhere by the personal visitations of its employees and agents, and especially in places where the Gospel was not and could not otherwise be preached. This is the great work of evangelization it had an important mission to perform and God had blessed it.

Rev. R. R. Frazier, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, next made an elequent appeal for aid to the cause. At the close Rev. Scovel announced that Dr. Lessiter would call upon our people for aid.

The meeting closed with the singing of a hymn and benediction by Rev. Frazier.

THE MORRIS-COULTER RACE.

Morris Wins by a Length and a Half, in 35:20—Slim Turn-out of Spectators.

The second five-mile sculling contest between Evan Morris and Henry Coulter for the championship of America and a purse of $1,000, took place Saturday afternoon on the upper Allegheny course. The pleasant weather had the effect of keeping people away from the race, and the excursion schemes, which seem to be the leading feature in boat races, were anything but successful. It is estimated that not more than five hundred persons were present. At three o'clock P. M. the men were called to their places by the report of a small howitzer. Both men in pulling out to the middle of the stream were warmly greeted by their respective friends. The guide boats took their places, Coulter being guided by Jerry Bland and Morris in a double scull, while the Clipper crew, consisting of Luther, Kaye, Hopkins and Siebert acted as a guide for Morris.

The word "go" was given at about twenty minutes past three, and the men dipped their oars simultaneously, but in a few seconds Coulter took the lead and in the first quarter of a mile led his opponent about a length, gradually increasing the gap until at the end of the first half mile he was at least three lengths ahead. The friends of Morris at this stage of the contest, with Coulter far in advance and increasing his advantage every moment, were clamorous for bets on their man, offering the odds of two to one. This eagerness on their part caused a suspicion to creep into the minds of people that the race was "set up," and that the Morris men knew what they were about. The result was that very little money changed hands.

To return to the oarsmen: Coulter turned the buoy more than three lengths ahead, and maintained this distance for about half a mile on the home stretch, when Morris put on steam and passed him. The latter gained steadily after this until within about a hundred yards of the stake-boat, when finding himself safe he seemed to slacken up a little, permitting Coulter to come up within a length and a half, and was that distance in advance when he crossed the line. The referee, Mr. Maxwell, of the Columbia Boat Club, announced the time made by Morris as 35:20. It is generally believed the course is not fully five miles in length.

Coulter, at the close of the race, acknowledged that he was fairly beaten.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meeting at Williamsburg—Meeting of South Side Clubs.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Williamsburg was held on Saturday evening. The Central and the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, Marching Clubs attended and attracted great attention.

Stirring addresses were made by J. C. Baird, Esq., editor of the South Side *Herald*, Col. J. S. Haymaker, I. N. Patterson and others.

A meeting of the Republican citizens of the South Side will be held at the headquarters of the Republican club, 1729 Carson street, (S. S. Bank Building) this evening, to make arrangements for the torchlight procession which is to take place during the week.

A mass meeting is proposed to be held at the corner of Kirkpatrick street and Wylie avenue, on Thursday evening.

Remedy for the Horse Disease.

A gentleman of this city, who has had considerable experience with horses, recommends that two drachms of muriate of ammonia be administered three times a day to the animals now suffering from the prevailing epizooty. It should be given in hot water. The remedy is very simple.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Large Mass Meeting of Colored Republicans in Allegheny City.

A mass meeting of colored Republicans was held Saturday evening in Allegheny City. The assemblage of colored voters was one of the largest that has come together since the opening of the campaign; the excellent speeches delivered on the occasion were listened to with close attention, and the sentiments uttered by the orators were warmly applauded. It was at first the intention to hold the meeting in the Diamond Square, but the unfavorable weather caused the managers to change the programme in this respect, and the speaking took place from the steps at the main entrance to the City Building.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock and organized as follows:

President—Prof. S. A. Neale. Vice Presidents:—Hon. Henry M. Long, B. F. Pulpress, Hon. Josiah King, Captain W. W. Tyson, Basil Barker, Joseph L. Smith, Hon. James McBrier, Robert McConnigie, Henry Douglass, D. Macferron, John Scott, Colonel D. L. Smith, Captain Wm. J. Kountz, George W. Dancy, Harrison Taylor, Hon. James L. Graham, N. Voeghly, Esq., Samuel Adams, Paul J. Caperton, Moses Howard, Wm. Karney, John W. Jenkins, Wesley Johnson, Benjamin Taylor, Sr., John Wilson, John Howard, Wm. Warfield, James H. Page, G. S. Woodson, A. D. Johnson, Paul Carson, James Jones, Wm. T. Parks, Lemuel Googins, Charles Jones. Secretaries:—R. E. Smith, Murray S. Barker, H. W. Bruce and reporters of the press.

President Neale, after returning thanks to the assemblage for the honor they had conferred upon him, presented the first orator of the evening, Wm. D. Forten, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. Forten spoke for nearly an hour, addressing himself particularly to the colored men, arguing that they owed their position to-day as citizens of this great country to the Republican party; that they could only hope for advancement in the future through the success of that party; that the colored people being generally dependent on their labor for a livelihood, they should sustain the party which fostered and upheld those industries which afforded them employment. That party was the Republican party, and no colored man could consistently cast his vote against that party. With the Democratic party in power, the colored people may be be deprived of all the blood-bought rights which they now enjoy under the amended Constitution. This party, always true to its instincts—its hatred of the colored race—would seize the first opportunity to reorganize the United States Supreme Court, in or ler that the amendment to the Constitution, which made the colored man a citizen, might be abrogated. As for the complaint occasionally heard from colored men that they were seldom elected to office, the speaker said that more than fifteen thousand colored people held offices in this country at the present time. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to vote the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. Forten is a fine speaker and his remarks were well received by the large number of colored citizens who heard him. He informed a representative of this journal that he had made thirty speeches since the campaign opened, and was booked for a speech every night, Sundays excepted, between this and election. His appointments are as follows: Tonight at Corry; Tuesday, 19th inst, at Erie; Wednesday, 20th, Meadville; Thursday, 21st, Jack Haven; Friday, 22d, Williamsport; Saturday, 23d, Greencastle; Monday, 25th, Mercersburg; Tuesday, 26th, Chambersburg; Wednesday, 27th, Shippensburg; Thursday, 28th, Greensburg; Friday, 29th, York; Saturday, 30th, Bedford; Monday, 31st, Columbia, and Tuesday, November 1st, he goes to his home, in the Fifth ward, Philadelphia, to deposit his ballot for the whole Republican ticket.

George W. Williams, editor of the *Commoner*, the organ of the colored people in Washington, D. C., was the next speaker. He entertained the audience for half an hour with an excellent speech, in which he ably discussed the issues of the day.

Prof. S. A. Neale next addressed the audience in a brief but forcible manner, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the whole ticket.

A brass band was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with excellent music.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The play entitled "The Two Orphans," brought so prominently before the public by the recent legal proceedings by Shook & Palmer against McKee Rankin, will be produced in elegant style at the Opera House, this evening, by Furbish's Fifth Avenue Theater comedy company. Everybody is anxious to see the play, and as this company has had long experience in its production, a more than ordinarily excellent performance may confidently be looked for. The company, as a whole question, one of the best in the country, and cannot fail to please all. Fine costumes, beautiful new scenery and strong effects are promised.

Complimentary Benefit to Mr. Beamer.

Arrangements are now in progress for giving a complimentary testimonial to that most estimable gentleman and manager, Mr. V. E. Beamer, whose failing health compelled him to relinquish business. The date is not yet announced, but the affair will probably come off on Friday evening, November 5th, at Library Hall. The correspondence, which is received out this morning, will be given to-morrow.

Library Hall—Juvenile Opera.

To-morrow evening, at Library Hall, the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company will begin a short engagement. The company have been playing in Philadelphia, and the *Times* of Saturday says:

"The troupe is well drilled and instructed in stage business, and produce all the ordinary effects of theatres in a excellent style. The principal tiny artists sing and act with spirit and intelligence far beyond their years, and the chorus add to the completeness of the picture by the manner in which they perform their parts. Nina Carman Moron was the *Grand Duchess*, and gave the music of the character in a light, pleasing manner, and yet with the amount of force far beyond her years. She has a mobile face and a restless vivacity of manner, which are very taking with an audience. The song of the Sabre and other pieces gained for the miniature prima donna the most tumultuous applause from all parts of the house, which she acknowledged with a grace of a Nilsson and the finesse of a Tostee. Nina captured the audience from the start, and led them in chains to the end of the piece. Her sister Grazella, a fine 7-year old pet, personated *Wanda*, and seconded her sister's efforts in a happy and sprightly manner. They occupied a wide space in the estimation of the audience for such small people. *Fritz* and *General Boum* were acted by Estevan and Gabriel Moron, and the other characters by various members of the company. The whole performance gave great satisfaction and was highly enjoyed by all present. The same piece will be repeated this afternoon."

Seats can be secured at Hale's, 106 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

"Eighty Days Around the World" had a very successful week at the Academy, the house being well filled at each performance. The play has already been spoken of at some length, and we need not go further into details at present. It will be continued during the present week, and will no doubt attract good audiences to see the amazon march and the beautiful scenery.

Mr. George M. Wallace, the manager, is to have a benefit on Friday evening. He has worked energetically to give our theater goers a good class of entertainments, but fortune has not showered many favors on his head thus far, and it is but just that his patrons should turn out and show their appreciation of his efforts.

The box-sheet is open at Sheib's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Miss Ada Gray.

This talented lady, supported by the Pittsburgh Opera House company, will play this and to-morrow evenings in Youngstown, W